

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Higher Education
1918-20 MAY 13 1918
PHARMACY

LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

June 1918

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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The University of the State of New York

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With years when terms expire

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State Board of Pharmacy 1918

With years when terms expire

- 1919 JACOB H. REHFUSS, *President*
(Materia medica and botany) 252
Sumner av. Brooklyn
- 1919 GEORGE C. DIEKMAN, (Pharmaceuti-
cal chemistry) 115 W. 68th st. New York
- 1919 BYRON M. HYDE, (Theoretical phar-
macy) 202 Main st. E. Rochester
- 1920 JOHN HURLEY, (Pharmaceutical
chemistry) Little Falls
- 1920 J. LEON LASCOFF, (Practical phar-
macy) Lexington av. and 83d st. New York
- 1920 JACOB DINER, (Theoretical phar-
macy) 316 West 84th st. New York
- 1921 WILLIAM MANSFIELD (Materia med-
ica and botany)
- 1921 CHARLES B. SEARS, *Vice President*
(Toxicology and posology) Auburn
- 1921 WILLIS G. GREGORY, (Toxicology
and posology) 125 Bedford av., Buffalo
- Secretary*, WARREN L. BRADT
Education Building, Albany

COMMITTEES

On Violations: *Albany* — John Hurley, Jacob Diner;
Buffalo — Byron M. Hyde, Charles B. Sears, Willis
G. Gregory; *New York* — George C. Diekman, Jacob
H. Rehfuss, J. Leon Lascoff

On Questions: Warren L. Bradt

Syllabus: Willis G. Gregory, Henry H. Rusby, Augus-
tus S. Downing

Pharmacy Council 1917

The deans of the New York State schools.

The Assistant Commissioner and Director of Profes-
sional Education is in charge of universities, colleges,
professional and technical schools, of the execution of
the laws concerning the professions, and the relations
and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of
pharmacy student certificates and admission to ex-
aminations for druggists and pharmacists should be
addressed to Mr George M. Wiley, Director of Ex-
aminations and Inspections Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the
pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should
be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State
Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

559401

PHARMACY

Public health law, Laws of 1909, chapter 49; chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws, became a law February 17, 1909

Article 11 Pharmacy

Became a law June 8, 1910

As amended to the close of legislation, 1918

- § 230 Definitions
- § 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses
- § 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees
- § 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules
- § 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores
- § 235 Apprentices and employees
- § 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments
- § 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting
- § 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions
- § 239 Construction of article; temporary permits
- § 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties
- § 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations
- § 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 Definitions. As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board* when not otherwise limited, means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals* when not otherwise limited, means the chemical materials of medicine.

4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, The University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopoeia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons* where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

17 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

18 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

§ 231 **State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses.** The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date such board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute

the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally prac-

tised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be ap-

pointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from the moneys received under this article. He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into

the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 **Powers and duties of the board; records; employees.** Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines com-

pounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act shall on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be preserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 **Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules.** Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to January 1, 1918, 15 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning the first year of study in the school, and after that date had 30 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning such study.

4 Had studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist

or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Junior pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for junior pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 19 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to January 1, 1918, fifteen academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning the first year of study in the school, and after that date had thirty academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning such study.

4 Has studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy from a school.

6 Has had two years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist, all of which experience must have been in a pharmacy or drug store in New York State.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

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1 Is more than 18 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.

4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharmacology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed

the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the license or certificate. The Regents on the recommendation of the board may revoke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

The questions for examination for licensed pharmacist and junior licensed pharmacist shall be identical. An applicant for examination for junior licensed pharmacist shall be eligible to take the examinations in theoretical subjects only. Such applicants may, subject to the rules of the board, upon completing four years' actual experience in a pharmacy or drug store, provided such applicant is over 21 years of age, be admitted to the examination in practical pharmacy, and if successful, the board shall grant such applicant a pharmacist's license.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

- 1 For the certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

- 2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

- 3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores. Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules, to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist;

he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of 1000 inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store,

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year in a village or

place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening, make this report, pay the fee and display

the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 Apprentices and employees.

Every person over 15 years of age that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist, shall pay the registration fee of one dollar, and receive a certificate as a registered apprentice in accordance with the rules. Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology.

Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally liable for violations of this article by his employees. Other unlicensed assistants may

be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

A junior pharmacist may, subject to the rules of the board, have temporary charge of a pharmacy or a drug store, but during such temporary charge shall not compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions.

§ 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments. No apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours a week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one afternoon and evening off in each week and in addition thereto shall receive one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug store shall require any

clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. The provisions of this section alone regulate working hours and sleeping apartments in pharmacies or drug stores.

§ 237 **Adulterating, misbranding and substituting.** A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopoeia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or

purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States* or the *American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia*.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading in any particular regarding its contents,

regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist.

Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 **Poison schedules; register.** It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of schedule A a suit-

able label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall remain in force till amended by the rules.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not apply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white helbore and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 **Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties.** No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for

1 Any person to procure or to attempt to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making,

or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy,

drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the provisions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons for which violations no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted, on complaint of the board, as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adulterated, misbranded or substituted the same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent con-

viction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the provisions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other employee acting for or employed by any person within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be the act, omission or failure of the person as well as that of the officer, agent or other employee; and such person shall be equally liable for violations of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corporation and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall

be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations. In an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines or poisons to be analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts, hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed

part to the pharmacist, druggist or store-keeper from whose premises such sample was taken and delivered the other part so sealed to the chemist designated by the State Board of Pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun. The rules of the board shall be proven *prima facie* by the certificate of the secretary.

§ 241 **Schedules A, B and C.** These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B. Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharma-

ceutical preparations, arsenical solutions, carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, or any drug, chemical or preparation which is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal,

brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

Admission to the Practice of Pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as pharmacist or as junior pharmacist.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as druggist.

The Board issues certificates (*a*) to apprentices, (*b*) to storekeepers.

I Licensing of Pharmacists and Junior Pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (*a*) the preliminary requirement; (*b*) the professional requirement; (*c*) the licensing examination.

a Preliminary requirement. The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The

official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be secured upon evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the University. The equivalents are (1) prior to 1918, 15 counts in Regents examinations, subsequent to that date 30 counts, at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course, subsequent to 1918 of a two-year course, in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this head allowance is made for graduation from registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign countries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

b Professional requirement. The professional requirement consists of

1 Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph.G. or equivalent from a registered school.

2 Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United

States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week is required in a registered pharmacy or drug store, and less than 50 hours may receive proportionate credit.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Regents do not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the pharmacy law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall, before becoming eligible for admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the

senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening.

c **Licensing examinations.** A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character; and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

A candidate for admission to the junior pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10 and submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he is more than 19 years of age, of good moral character and has met the preliminary and professional requirements of the law.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Regents of the University and answer papers are read and marked by the board which knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are: materia medica, botany, toxicology, posology and physiology; phar-

maceutical chemistry; theoretical pharmacy; practical pharmacy, including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances. For pharmacists only — commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin.

Passing mark. After January 1, 1918 a candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who attains a standing of at least 75 per cent in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

Schedule of examinations for license to practise pharmacology from 1916 to 1920

YEAR	1916	1917	1918
Winter	Jan. 26-27	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Jan. 29-31
Spring	May 17-18	May 23-24	May 21-23
Summer	June 28-29	June 27-28	June 25-27
Autumn	Sept. 20-21	Oct. 3-4	Sept. 24-26

YEAR	1919	1920
Winter	Jan. 28-30	Jan. 27-29
Spring	May 20-22	May 18-20
Summer	June 24-26	June 29-July 1
Autumn	Sept. 16-18	Oct. 5-7

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning

Afternoon

9.15

1.15

Tuesday

Materia medica,
botany, toxicol-
ogy, posology
and physiology

Pharmaceutical chem-
istry

Wednesday

9.15

1.15

Theoretical phar-
macy

Practical pharmacy,
including manu-
facturing, tests,
prescription work
and identification
of substances

Thursday

9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Commercial phar-
macy, pharmaceu-
tical jurispru-
dence and phar-
maceutical Latin

II Licensing of Druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a druggist who

a Pays a fee of \$5.

b Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

c Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store one of which must have been within five years of the date of his application, in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store is required; less than 50 hours receives proportionate credit.

d Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [See pages 45-46].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reex-

amined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

Rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy

I Officers, their powers and duties.

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3-000), the expense thereof becoming a proper expense pursuant to article XI of

the public health law; shall prepare the annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the attention of the Attorney General. Meetings

of such committees, when necessity exists, shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a pharmacy, drug store and store

7 Pharmacopoeia and Formulary. *a* Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the latest decennial revision of the *Pharmacopoeia* and

the latest edition of the *National Formulary*, and no registration certificate shall be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

b **Minimum equipment of utensils.** Every registered pharmacy and drug store is required to have the following minimum equipment of utensils: One (1) base scale capable of weighing one grain or less; one (1) set of accurate troy weights from 1 grain to 2 drams; one (1) set of metric weights from 50 milligrams to 20 grams; a set of glass graduated measures, two or more in number capable of measuring from 10 minims to 16 fluid ounces; a set of glass graduated measures from 5 cubic centimeters to 500 cubic centimeters.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name of the proprietor or the initials of the

proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the public health law is construed as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and certificates

12 Suspensions. A license or certificate may be suspended under the same procedure as revocation.

13 Exchange of licenses. Licenses shall be exchanged in accord with this rule.

a Pharmacist. A pharmacist who holds a license granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the 1st day of January 1901, may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and

receive a license to practise as a pharmacist within this State.

b Druggist. A druggist who holds a license and subsequently becomes a licensed pharmacist shall surrender the druggist license before receiving the pharmacist license.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses. Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons legally licensed and residing in New York State whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, on the payment of the fee of \$5. A temporary certificate of the facts valid for not longer than one year from date of issuance may be given an applicant, pending the determination of the validity of his claim for a substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

15 *c Prohibitions.* The sale of chloral, cocaine, laudanum, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited. The sale of the articles mentioned in the certificate shall be limited to the time that the certified storekeeper is a resident of the village or place in which he resided at the time the certificate was issued, and shall not extend beyond the time and the store for which the certificate was issued.

16 **Apprentices.** *a Registration.* Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Affidavits of experience to be accepted for admission to examination must show a minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug

store. Less than 50 hours shall receive proportionate credit.

c Matriculation. A matriculant of any registered school of pharmacy in New York State must possess the "registered apprentice certificate" before matriculation is completed. Any student who has not had practical experience prior to entering the school or has had experience in a state other than New York shall be registered by the executive officer of such school.

17 *Applicants. a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the University at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the pharmacist examination. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in not more than three written subjects may be reexamined in those subjects within six months without payment of an additional fee.

A candidate failing in any subject a second time must be reexamined in all subjects. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than three written

subjects may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the druggist examination. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the University and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

19 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accord-

ance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Tuesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany, toxicology,
posology and physiology

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Wednesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy

1.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances

Thursday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

For pharmacists only. Commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin

21 Questions. *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for

testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

b Standings. After January 1, 1918 a candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who attains a standing of at least 75 per cent in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

c Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

d Number of questions in the written examination. In the written examination there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

e Samples in the practical examination.

In the practical examination 10 samples shall be submitted for identity which shall be of Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer

papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the University.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary un-rated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and preliminary educational requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another state board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January 1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for admission to the examinations for licensed pharmacist when the applicant affords evi-

dence of having had the experience and the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania. South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 365 of the Regents Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not permitted to begin their attendance on any session later than November 15th. The University shall revise the list of matriculates submitted by the pharmacy schools of the State on or before November 15th

each year and shall report the result of such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the public health law or by these rules.

Registration of Pharmacy Schools

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the public health law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see section 27, rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and section 411 of Regents Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy as amended to date:

§ 411. **Requirements.** A school of pharmacy may be registered as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated, if it meets the following conditions:

(1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000. (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed regularly in giving instruction. (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica.

(4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for admission to the pharmacy school. (5) Not less than 15 Regents counts — 4 Foundation units — (subsequent to January 1918, 30 Regents counts) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement for matriculation. (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation. (7) A two-year course of professional instruction shall be afforded. (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be 25 weeks. (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course. (10) A minimum of recitation and laboratory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows, and the ratio of the hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 5 to 6.

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7.....	320	430	750
1907-8.....	385	515	900
1908-9.....	430	570	1000
1909-13.....	500	600	1100
1913-17.....	600	600	1200

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the mini-

num requirements to be met prior to 6 p. m.). (12) The details for registration shall be complete before recommendation shall be made to the Regents for action. (13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States. (14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more years of professional requirements for such recognition. (15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery or veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination. (16) Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same as New York schools. (17) The scholastic requirements for registration shall include at least those required by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. (18) Schools shall be recommended for registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the University. (19) The degree of graduate in pharmacy (Ph. G.) shall be the only degree recognized for the satisfactory completion of the two-year course. (20) The degree of

pharmaceutical chemist (Ph.C.) shall be conferred only after the satisfactory completion of three years of work of at least 600 hours each. After January 1, 1913, the entrance requirements shall be the satisfactory completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (21) January 1, 1913, the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy (B.S. in Phar.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 600 hours each. The entrance requirements to this course shall be four years of high school work equivalent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ units and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (22) The degree of master of pharmacy (Phar. M.) shall be conferred only upon students entering after January 1, 1913 on requirements lower than the successful completion of four years of high school work. Applicants for this degree shall have completed the course leading to the degree of Ph. G. and one year's additional work in pharmacy of not less than 600 hours. (23) The degree of

doctor of pharmacy (Phar. D.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of two years of work after that required for the degree of B.S. in Phar. (24) After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall before becoming eligible to admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. He may enter the junior class in any other school without such qualification. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening. Students shall not be registered later than two weeks after the opening of the term.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education. The professional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement

of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials, and forms will be sent on application (form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional). Institutions unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the University for one or more years as they meet the requirements for admission and for graduation set by the Regents standards.

§ 405 **Recognition accorded accredited professional schools.** Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list, viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school

accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case.

Schools of the United States, Canada
and Cuba, Registered or Accredited
June 1918

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Alabama Poly-
technic Institute (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Auburn; dean, Lynn S. Blake

Department of pharmacy, University
of Alabama (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar
st.), Mobile; dean, T. H. Frazer

School of pharmacy, Birmingham
Medical College (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; dean,
A. R. Bliss, jr

Transferred to University of Alabama and tem-
porarily discontinued

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't
University of California (two-year
course, Ph.G.; three-year course,
Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in
Phar.)

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean,
Franklin Theodore Green

College of pharmacy, University of S.
California (two-year course, Ph.G.)

35th pl. & University av., Los Angeles;
dean, Laird J. Stabler

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, College of
Physicians and Surgeons of San
Francisco. (two-year course,
Ph.C.), no application

14th st. (Mission & Valencia st.) San
Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

College of pharmacy, University of Colo-
rado (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1
year

Boulder; acting dean, Francis Ramaley

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy, George
Washington University (three-
year course, Phar.D.), no application

808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean,
Henry E. Kalusowski

Pharmaceutic College, Howard Univer-
sity (three-year course, Phar.D.),
no application

5th & W st. N. W., Washington;
secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Mercer Univer-
sity (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-
year course, Ph.C.)

Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean,
C. A. Struby

Accredited

Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

255 Courtland st., Atlanta; president, George F. Payne

Pharmacy department, University of Georgia (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Athens; director, Robert C. Wilson

Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president, R. C. Hood

ILLINOIS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Northwestern University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

2431 Dearborn st., Chicago; dean, John H. Long

Consolidated 1918 with the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois

School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

701 South Wood st., Chicago; acting dean, W. B. Day

Accredited

Central States College of Pharmacy, Loyola University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Hayes av. & Sheridan rd., Chicago; dean, R. H. Phillips

INDIANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Purdue University (four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

La Fayette; director, Charles B. Jordan

School of pharmacy, University of Notre Dame (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Notre Dame; dean, Robert L. Green

School of pharmacy, Valparaiso University (two-year course, Ph. G.), Valparaiso; dean, George D. Timmons

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.). no application

Century Bldg., Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

Tri-State College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

Angola; dean, C. C. Sherrard

IOWA

Registered

College of pharmacy, State University of Iowa (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

Iowa City; dean, Wilber J. Teeters

Highland Park College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Des Moines; dean, E. O. Kagy

KANSAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Kansas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Mt Oread, Lawrence; dean, Lucius E. Sayre

KENTUCKY

Accredited

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.G.), no application
1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean,
O. C. Dilly

LOUISIANA

Registered

New Orleans College of Pharmacy,
Loyola University (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

1602-6 St Charles av., New Orleans;
dean, Philip Asher

School of pharmacy, Tulane University
of Louisiana (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean,
Isadore Dyer

MAINE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Orono; professor in charge, William
A. Jarrett

MARYLAND

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University
of Maryland (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore;
dean, Daniel Base

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

Longwood av., Boston; dean, Theodore J. Bradley

MICHIGAN

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Michigan (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course Ph.C.; four-year
course, B.S. in Phar.)

Ann Arbor; dean, A. B. Stevens

MINNESOTA

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Minnesota (two-year course, Ph.G.,
no longer given; three-year course,
Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in
Phar.; six-year course, Phar.D.)

University campus, S.E., Minneapolis;
dean, Frederick J. Wulling

MISSISSIPPI

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Mississippi (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph.C.)

University P. O.; dean, Henry M.
Faser

MISSOURI

Registered

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean, Henry M. Whelpley

Accredited

Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City; secretary, M. M. Whitney

School of pharmacy, National University of Arts and Sciences (two-year course Ph.G.), no recognition

St Louis; dean, E. A. Bernius

MONTANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Montana (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Missoula; dean, Charles E. Mollet

NEBRASKA

Registered

College of pharmacy, Creighton University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1410 Davenport st., Omaha; dean, Howard C. Newton

College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Lincoln; dean, Rufus A. Lyman

Fremont College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fremont; dean, S. L. Keller

78 *The University of the State of New York*

NEW JERSEY *Registered*

Department of pharmacy, College of
Jersey City (two-year course, Ph G.)
96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean,
Joseph Koppel

Accredited

New Jersey College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
509-11 High st., Newark; dean,
Philemon E. Hommell

NEW YORK *Registered*

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't of
Union University (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, Willis
G. Tucker

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.; three-year
course, Ph.C.)

265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn:
dean, William C. Anderson

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University
of Buffalo (two-year course, Ph.G.)

24 High st., Buffalo; dean, Willis G.
Gregory.

College of Pharmacy of City of New
York, Department Columbia Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year
course, B.S. in Phar.; six-year
course, Phar.D.)

115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean,
Henry H. Rusby

College of pharmacy, Fordham University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fordham rd. & Bathgate av., New York; dean, Jacob Diner

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant College (two-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president, Howard S. Bliss

NORTH CAROLINA

Accredited

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw University (three-year course), no application

Raleigh; dean, John B. Watson

School of pharmacy, University of North Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V. Howell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota Agricultural College (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Fargo; President and dean, E. F. Ladd

OHIO

Registered

Cleveland School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean,
Edward Spease

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Ada; dean, D. C. Mohler

College of pharmacy, Ohio State Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.C.)

Columbus; dean, George B. Kauffman

Accredited

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phar.B.), no application

614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
dean, Walter R. Griess

Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo
University (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application

Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean,
W. McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Registered

School of pharmacy, State University
of Oklahoma (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Norman; dean, Howard S. Browne

OREGON

Registered

School of pharmacy, Oregon Agricul-
tural College (two-year course,
Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in
Phar.)

Corvallis; dean, Adolph Ziefle

School of pharmacy, North Pacific College (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

E. 6th & Oregon st., Portland; dean, Clarence M. McKellins

PENNSYLVANIA *Registered*

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chirurgical College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadelphia; dean, Julius W. Sturmer

Merged June 1916 with University of Pennsylvania, August 1916 with Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean, Charles H. La Wall

Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, department of University of Pittsburgh (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburgh; dean, Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple University (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia; dean, John R. Minehart

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of Santo Tomás de Manila (four-year course, Ph.L.), no application

Manila; dean, D. Joaquin Garrido

PORTO RICO

Accredited

College of Pharmacy (course, one and one-half years), no application

San Juan; director, Rafael del Valle Sárraga

Closed temporarily

College of pharmacy, University of Porto Rico (three-year course, Ph.C.), 2 years

Rio Piedras; dean, Luis A. Saliva

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (three-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

242-44 N. Main st., Providence; dean, Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Medical College of the State of South Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Charleston; dean, Robert Wilson, jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

South Dakota School of Pharmacy, South Dakota State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Brookings; professor of pharmacy, E. R. Serles

TENNESSEE

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Tennessee (two-year course, Ph.G.)

879 Madison av., Memphis; dean, Herbert T. Brooks

School of pharmacy, Vanderbilt University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Nashville; dean, J. T. McGill

Accredited

Meharry Pharmaceutical College (three-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

1118 First av. S., Nashville; president, G. W. Hubbard

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Baylor University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

720 College av., Dallas; acting dean, E. H. Cary

School of pharmacy, University of Texas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Avenue B (9th & 10th st.) Galveston; dean, William S. Carter

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Department Southern Methodist University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. Jacob Schrodtt

Discontinued 1915

VIRGINIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Clay & 12th st., Richmond; chairman of faculty, Albert Bolenbaugh

WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of Washington (two-year course, Ph.G.)
15th av. N. E., & E. 40th st., Seattle; dean, Charles W. Johnson
Department of pharmacy, State College of Washington (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Pullman; head of dep't, A. F. Maxwell

WEST VIRGINIA

Accredited

Courses in pharmacy, School of Medicine, West Virginia University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Morgantown: dean, John N. Simpson

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of Wisconsin (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Madison; director, E. Kremers
School of pharmacy, Marquette University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean, Frederick C. Mayer
Suspended for the period of the war

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year
422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg;
principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.M.B.), 1 year
St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto;
dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of
Medicine, McGill University (two-year course, diploma in pharmacy),
no application
163 Ontario st. W., Montreal; head,
Alex. B. J. Moore

CUBA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Havana University
(four-year course, Phar.D.), 1 year
Havana; dean, Francisco Domingues

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding foreign schools
will be given by the Department on application.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) Rules of the board require the equivalent of a grammar school education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board and in the office of the probate judge of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. (1) Determined by the board; (2) graduation from an approved school; (3) examination or five years' experience in charge of a pharmacy; (4) with the

board; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, F. E. Ryus, Ketchikan.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—rules of the board allow acceptance of time spent at school; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registration without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph. or who can show by affidavits that they have had 20 years' drug store experience and who appear in person for the final mental test; (4) with the secretary of the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner or a specified equivalent; (2) four years' experience; (3) examination or graduation with Ph.G. degree from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, that is a member of the N. A. B. P. will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates the same courtesy; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Frank Schachleiter, 314 Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2)

five years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded and registration as assistant in same jurisdiction or as assistant or licentiate in another state; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually and with the clerk of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, Butler Bldg., San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. E. Mortensen, Pueblo.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have the time spent in such schools counted as half experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, J. A. Levery, 608 Park av., Bridgeport.

Cuba. (1) Graduation from Univ. of Havana or the equivalent; (2) graduation from four-year pharmacy course, in the Univ. of Havana or if qualifying at another institution, biennial examination in pharmacy at Univ. of Havana; (3) examination; (4) with the secretary of the Board of Health; (5) secretary Board of Health, Havana, Dr Frederico Escoto, Havana.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination—the board may enter into reciprocal relations with other State Boards; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, John O. Bosley, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for graduation from approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmacy, W. T. Kerfoot, 7th and L streets, N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) Rules of the board require two years' acceptable high school experience; (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination—a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. H. Haughton, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the

recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary of State Board of Pharmacy, Ben S. Persons, Macon.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. E. Colpin, Salmon.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the board require examination equal to eighth grade work of public schools; (2) four years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—two years' allowance for attendance on approved school—or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination, or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5)

Superintendent of Registration, F. C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded — time spent in school may be accepted as experience; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, A. F. Heineman, Valparaiso.

Iowa. (1) Rules of the board require two years of high school or its equivalent; (2) two years' practice under a registered pharmacist, and graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C. Ph. F.; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission annually; (5) secretary State Commission of Pharmacy, Harry E. Eaton, State House, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) At least one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school — reciprocal registration in accordance with rules of N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, Edward Dorsey, Ottawa.

Kentucky. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination — the board

may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions under a registered pharmacist; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, George W. McDuff, 2712 Magazine st., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank T. Crane, Machias.

Maryland. (1) None; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination—reciprocation with boards that are members of the N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. R. Millard, Baltimore & South st., Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience in the United States—time spent in college accredited; (3) examination or license from another state board having

equal requirements; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, John J. Tobin, 22 State House, Boston.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutic work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. T. Boden, Bay City.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathematics, composition and grammar; (2) four years' practical experience—two years' if a graduate of school requiring 12 months' laboratory work; (3) examination—the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward A. Tupper, Chicago and 10th st. Minneapolis.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt; (4) with the clerk of the county of residence; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners. J. C. McGee, Jackson.

Missouri. (1) One year of high school; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where

prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary of Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, Paul L. Hess, 3636 Harrison blvd., Kansas City.

Montana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) prescribed by the board; (3) examination or four years' practical experience as practical druggist with a certificate of license from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. A. Riedel, Boulder.

Nebraska. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. K. McDowell, Lincoln.

Nevada. (1) Fundamentals of a high school education; (2) five years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board annually and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. M. Taber, Elko.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certifi-

cate of registration from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the Secretary of State; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, James L. Dow, Lancaster.

New Jersey. (1) Rules of the board require subsequent to September 1, 1920, at least a year of high school; (2) four years' apprenticeship and subsequent to September 1, 1920, in addition, graduation from an approved school of pharmacy; (3) examination—"reciprocal registration" with other boards having an equal standard; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Edgar R. Sparks, Burlington.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination—graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination—proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. H. Duckworth, Clovis.

New York. (1) Not less than 15 Regents academic counts or the equivalent, one year of a registered secondary school course, subsequent to 1918 not less than 30 counts or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist or druggist one year of which must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States and a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, with at least nine months' attendance on a reputable school of pharmacy, two years may be deducted for attendance on a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) two years' experience and a diploma from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of

registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) The certificate of the entrance examiner that the applicant has at least the equivalent of eight units as given in the high schools of the state; (2) graduation from an approved school with two years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions — graduates from a two-year course of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship for each additional year successfully passed; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, M. Nile Ford, 401 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school with four years' experience, or from the pharmaceutical department of the University of Oklahoma and one year's experience or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the

board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. R. Jarrett, Oklahoma City.

Oregon. (1) Rules of the board require at least one year of high school; (2) four years' experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, two years' attendance on a pharmacy school may be allowed as experience—subsequent to January 1916 one year in a recognized school of pharmacy will be required or evidence of registration and good standing with another state board; (3) examination or a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Frank S. Ward, Salem.

Pennsylvania. (1) Rules of the board require one year in a standard high school or the equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma from a reputable school of this state or of some other state or foreign country which admits the graduates of reputable colleges of this state to their licensing examination; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) None; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable school

or four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the Director of Sanitation; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Raphael Lopez, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, J. J. Monclova, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of pharmacists annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Howard A. Pearce, 370 Elmwood av. Providence.

South Carolina. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require evidence of three years' apprenticeship under licensed pharmacist; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require four years' high school work or its equivalent; (2) three years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricul-

tural College pharmacy course with one year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) Rules of the board require three years' work in high school; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—actual attendance at a reputable school not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent; (2) five years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a li-

cense from another board having an equal standard; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience — actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Mason G. Beebe, Burlington.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a recognized school; (3) examination — a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. L. Brandis, Capitol Bldg., Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from an approved school with at least a two years' course; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. B. Garrison, Connell.

West Virginia. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination—the board may exchange with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five years' practical experience; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward Williams, Madison.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, George D. Cureton, Lusk.

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EDUCATION
HIGHER EDUCATION

PHARMACY 1920
JAN 28

LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

June 1919

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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The University of the State of New York

Regents of the University

With years when terms expire

1926 PLINY T. SEXTON LL.B. LL.D.

Chancellor Palmyra

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Ph.D. LL.D. - *Vice Chancellor* Albany

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1930 WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM M.A. Ph.D.

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1923 ABRAM I. ELKUS LL.B. D.C.L.

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1925 CHARLES B. ALEXANDER M.A.

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State Board of Pharmacy 1919

With years when terms expire

1920	JOHN HURLEY, (Pharmaceutical chemistry)	Little Falls
1920	J. LEON LASCOFF, (Practical pharmacy) Lexington av. and 83d st.	New York
1920	JACOB DINER (Theoretical pharmacy) 316 W. 84th st.	New York
1921	WILLIAM MANSFIELD (Materia medica and botany)	Albany
1921	WILLIS G. GREGORY, (Toxicology and posology) 125 Bedford av.,	Buffalo
1921	CHARLES B. SEARS, <i>President</i> (Toxicology and posology)	Auburn
1922	GEORGE C. DIEKMAN, <i>Vice-President</i> (Pharmaceutical chemistry) 115 W. 68th st.	New York
1922	BYRON M. HYDE, (Theoretical pharmacy) 202 Main st. E	Rochester
1922	JACOB H. REHFUSS, (Commercial Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence and Pharmaceutical Latin) 252 Sumner av.	Brooklyn

Secretary, WARREN L. BRADT
Education Building, Albany

COMMITTEES

On Violations: *Albany* — John Hurley, Jacob Diner;
Buffalo — Byron M. Hyde, Charles B. Sears, Willis G. Gregory; *New York* — George C. Diekman, Jacob H. Refhuss, J. Leon Lascoff

On Questions: Warren L. Bradt

Syllabus: Willis G. Gregory, Henry H. Rusby, Augustus S. Downing

Pharmacy Council 1919

The deans of the New York State schools.

The Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education is in charge of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, of the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and the relations and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of pharmacy student certificates and admission to examinations for druggists and pharmacists should be addressed to Mr George M. Wiley, Director of Examinations and Inspections Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

PHARMACY

Public health law, Laws of 1909, chapter 49; chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws, became a law February 17, 1909

Article 11 Pharmacy

Became a law June 8, 1910

As amended to the close of legislation, 1918

- § 230 Definitions
- § 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses
- § 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees
- § 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules
- § 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores
- § 235 Apprentices and employees
- § 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments
- § 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting
- § 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions
- § 239 Construction of article; temporary permits
- § 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties
- § 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations
- § 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 Definitions. As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board* when not otherwise limited, means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals* when not otherwise limited, means the chemical materials of medicine.

4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, The University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopoeia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons* where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

17 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

18 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

§ 231 **State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses.** The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date such board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute

8 *The University of the State of New York*

the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally prac-

tised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be ap-

pointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from the moneys received under this article. He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into

the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 Powers and duties of the board: records; employees. Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines com-

pounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act shall on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be preserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules. Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

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Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to January 1, 1918, 15 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning the first year of study in the school, and after that date had 30 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning such study.

4 Had studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist

or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Junior pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for junior pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 19 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to January 1, 1918, fifteen academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning the first year of study in the school, and after that date had thirty academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning such study.

4 Has studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy from a school.

6 Has had two years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist, all of which experience must have been in a pharmacy or drug store in New York State.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

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1 Is more than 18 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.

4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharmacology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed

the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the recommendation of the board may rethe license or certificate. The Regents on voke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

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The questions for examination for licensed pharmacist and junior licensed pharmacist shall be identical. An applicant for examination for junior licensed pharmacist shall be eligible to take the examinations in theoretical subjects only. Such applicants may, subject to the rules of the board, upon completing four years' actual experience in a pharmacy or drug store, provided such applicant is over 21 years of age, be admitted to the examination in practical pharmacy, and if successful, the board shall grant such applicant a pharmacist's license.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

- 1 For the certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

- 2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

- 3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores. Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules, to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist;

he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of 1000 inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store,

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year in a village or

place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening, make this report, pay the fee and display

the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 Apprentices and employees. Every person over 15 years of age that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist, shall pay the registration fee of one dollar, and receive a certificate as a registered apprentice in accordance with the rules. Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology.

Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally liable for violations of this article by his employees. Other unlicensed assistants may

be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

A junior pharmacist may, subject to the rules of the board, have temporary charge of a pharmacy or a drug store, but during such temporary charge shall not compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions.

§ 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments. No apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours a week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one afternoon and evening off in each week and in addition thereto shall receive one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug store shall require any

clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. The provisions of this section alone regulate working hours and sleeping apartments in pharmacies or drug stores.

§ 237 Adulterating, misbranding and substituting. A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopoeia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or

purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States* or the *American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia*.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if .

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading in any particular regarding its contents,

regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist.

Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 Poison schedules; register. It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of schedule A a suit-

able label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall remain in force till amended by the rules.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not apply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white helibore and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 **Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties.** No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for

1 Any person to procure or to attempt to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making,

or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy,

drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the provisions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons for which violations no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted, on complaint of the board, as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adulterated, misbranded or substituted the same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent con-

viction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the provisions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other employee acting for or employed by any person within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be the act, omission or failure of the person as well as that of the officer, agent or other employee; and such person shall be equally liable for violations of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corporation and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall

be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations. In an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines or poisons to be analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts, hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed

part to the pharmacist, druggist or store-keeper from whose premises such sample was taken and delivered the other part so sealed to the chemist designated by the State Board of Pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun. The rules of the board shall be proven *prima facie* by the certificate of the secretary.

§ 241 Schedules A, B and C. These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B. Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharma-

ceutical preparations, arsenical solutions, carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, or any drug, chemical or preparation which is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal,

brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

Admission to the Practice of Pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as pharmacist or as junior pharmacist.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as druggist.

The Board issues certificates (*a*) to apprentices, (*b*) to storekeepers.

I Licensing of Pharmacists and Junior Pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (*a*) the preliminary requirement; (*b*) the professional requirement; (*c*) the licensing examination.

a **Preliminary requirement.** The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The

official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be secured upon evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the University. The equivalents are (1) prior to 1918, 15 counts in Regents examinations, subsequent to that date 30 counts, at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course, subsequent to 1918 of a two-year course, in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this head allowance is made for graduation from registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign countries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

b Professional requirement. The professional requirement consists of

1 Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph.G. or equivalent from a registered school.

2 Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United

States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week is required in a registered pharmacy or drug store, and less than 50 hours may receive proportionate credit.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Regents do not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the pharmacy law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall, before becoming eligible for admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the

senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening.

c **Licensing examinations.** A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character; and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

A candidate for admission to the junior pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10 and submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he is more than 19 years of age, of good moral character and has met the preliminary and professional requirements of the law.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Regents of the University and answer papers are read and marked by the board which knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are: materia medica, botany, toxicology, posology and physiology; phar-

maceutical chemistry; theoretical pharmacy; practical pharmacy, including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances. For pharmacists only — commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin.

Passing mark. After January 1, 1918 a candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who attains a standing of at least 75 per cent in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

Schedule of examinations for license to practise pharmacology from 1916 to 1920

YEAR	1916	1917	1918
Winter	Jan. 26-27	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Jan. 29-31
Spring	May 17-18	May 23-24	May 21-23
Summer	June 28-29	June 27-28	June 25-27
Autumn	Sept. 20-21	Oct. 3-4	Sept. 24-26

YEAR	1919	1920
Winter	Jan. 28-30	Jan. 27-29
Spring	May 20-22	May 18-20
Summer	June 24-26	June 29-July 1
Autumn	Sept. 16-18	Oct. 5-7

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning

Afternoon

9.15

1.15

Tuesday

Materia medica,
botany, toxicology,
posology
and physiology

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Wednesday

9.15

1.15

Theoretical pharmacy

Practical pharmacy,
including manufacturing,
tests,
prescription work
and identification
of substances

Thursday

9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Commercial pharmacy,
pharmaceutical jurisprudence
and pharmaceutical Latin

II Licensing of Druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a druggist who

a Pays a fee of \$5.

b Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

c Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store one of which must have been within five years of the date of his application, in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store is required; less than 50 hours receives proportionate credit.

d Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [See pages 45-46].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reex-

amined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

Rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy

1 Officers, their powers and duties.

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), the expense thereof becoming a proper expense pursuant to article XI of

the public health law; shall prepare the annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the attention of the Attorney General. Meetings

of such committees, when necessity exists, shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a pharmacy, drug store and store

7 Pharmacopoeia and Formulary. *a* Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the latest decennial revision of the *Pharmacopoeia* and

the latest edition of the *National Formulary*, and no registration certificate shall be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

b Minimum equipment of utensils. Every registered pharmacy and drug store is required to have the following minimum equipment of utensils: One (1) base scale capable of weighing one grain or less; one (1) set of accurate troy weights from 1 grain to 2 drams; one (1) set of metric weights from 50 milligrams to 20 grams; a set of glass graduated measures, two or more in number capable of measuring from 10 minims to 16 fluid ounces; a set of glass graduated measures from 5 cubic centimeters to 500 cubic centimeters.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name of the proprietor or the initials of the

proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the public health law is construed (a) as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

(b) temporary charge does not permit a junior pharmacist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for more than two consecutive hours nor more than four hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and certificates

12 Suspensions. A license or certificate may be suspended under the same procedure as revocation.

13 Exchange of licenses. Licenses shall be exchanged in accord with this rule.

a Pharmacist. A pharmacist who holds a license granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the 1st day of January 1901, may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and receive a license to practise as a pharmacist within this State.

b Druggist. A druggist who holds a license and subsequently becomes a licensed pharmacist shall surrender the druggist license before receiving the pharmacist license.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses. Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons legally licensed and residing in New York State whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, on the payment of the fee of \$5. A temporary certificate of the facts valid for not longer than one year from date of issuance may be given an applicant, pending the determination of the validity of his claim for a substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store

shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

15 c Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, laudanum, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited. The sale of the articles mentioned in the certificate shall be limited to the time that the certified storekeeper is a resident of the village or place in which he resided at the time the certificate was issued, and shall not extend beyond the time and the store for which the certificate was issued.

16 Apprentices. a Registration. Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Affidavits of experience to be accepted for admission to examination must show a minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store. Less than 50 hours shall receive proportionate credit.

c Matriculation. A matriculant of any registered school of pharmacy in New York State must possess the "registered apprentice certificate" before matriculation is completed. Any student who has not had practical experience prior to entering the school or has had experience in a state other than New York shall be registered by the executive officer of such school.

17 Applicants. *a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the University at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the pharmacist examination. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in not more than two written subjects may be reexamined in those subjects within six months without payment of an additional fee.

A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all written subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the druggist examination. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the University and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

19 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accordance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Tuesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany, toxicology,
posology and physiology

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Wednesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy

1.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances

Thursday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

For pharmacists only. Commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin

21 Questions. *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the

candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

b Standings. After January 1, 1918 a candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who attains a standing of at least 75 per cent in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

c Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

d Number of questions in the written examination. In the written examination there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits

each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

e Samples in the practical examination. In the practical examination 10 samples shall be submitted for identity which shall be of Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the University.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary un-rated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and preliminary educational requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another state board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January 1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for

admission to the examinations for licensed pharmacist when the applicant affords evidence of having had the experience and the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 365 of the Regents Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not permitted to begin their attendance on any session later than November 15th. The University shall revise the list of matric-

ulates submitted by the pharmacy schools of the State on or before November 15th each year and shall report the result of such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the public health law or by these rules.

28 Experience, junior pharmacist. During the month of January, a junior pharmacist shall report annually to the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, the preceding years' practical experience.

Registration of Pharmacy Schools

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the public health law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see section 27, rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and section 411 of Regents Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy as amended to date:

§ 411 Requirements. A school of pharmacy may be registered as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated, if it meets the following conditions:

(1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000. (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed

regularly in giving instruction. (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica. (4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for admission to the pharmacy school. (5) Not less than 15 Regents counts—4 Foundation units—(subsequent to January 1918, 30 Regents counts) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement for matriculation. (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation. (7) A two-year course of professional instruction shall be afforded. (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be 25 weeks. (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course. (10) A minimum of recitation and laboratory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows, and the ratio of the hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 5 to 6.

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7.....	320	430	750
1907-8.....	385	515	900
1908-9.....	430	570	1000
1909-13.....	500	600	1100
1913-17.....	600	600	1200

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the minimum requirements to be met prior to 6 p. m.). (12) The details for registration shall be complete before recommendation shall be made to the Regents for action. (13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States. (14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more years of professional requirements for such recognition. (15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery or veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination. (16) Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same as New York schools. (17) The scholastic requirements for registration shall include at least those required by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. (18) Schools shall be recommended for registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the University. (19) The degree of graduate in pharmacy (Ph. G.) shall be the only degree recog-

nized for the satisfactory completion of the two-year course. (20) The degree of pharmaceutical chemist (Ph.C.) shall be conferred only after the satisfactory completion of three years of work of at least 600 hours each. After January 1, 1913, the entrance requirements shall be the satisfactory completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (21) January 1, 1913, the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy (B.S. in Phar.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 600 hours each. The entrance requirements to this course shall be four years of high school work equivalent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ units and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (22) The degree of master of pharmacy (Phar. M.) shall be conferred only upon students entering after January 1, 1913 on requirements lower than the successful completion of four years of high school work. Applicants for this degree shall have completed the course leading to the degree of Ph. G. and one

year's additional work in pharmacy of not less than 600 hours. (23) The degree of doctor of pharmacy (Phar. D.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of two years of work after that required for the degree of B.S. in Phar. (24) After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall before becoming eligible to admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. He may enter the junior class in any other school without such qualification. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening. Students shall not be registered later than two weeks after the opening of the term.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education. The pro-

fessional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials, and forms will be sent on application (form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional). Institutions unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the University for one or more years as they meet the requirements for admission and for graduation set by the Regents standards.

§ 405 Recognition accorded accredited professional schools. Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list,

viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case.

Schools of the United States, Canada and Cuba, Registered or Accredited

June 1919

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Auburn; dean, Lynn S. Blake

Department of pharmacy, University of Alabama (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar st.), Mobile; dean, T. H. Frazer

School of pharmacy, Birmingham Medical College (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; dean, A. R. Bliss, jr

Transferred to University of Alabama and temporarily discontinued

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't University of California (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean, Franklin Theodore Green

College of pharmacy, University of S. California (two-year course, Ph.G.)

72 *The University of the State of New York*

35th pl. & University av., Los Angeles;
dean, Laird J. Stabler

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, College of
Physicians and Surgeons of San
Francisco (two-year course, Ph.C.)
14th st. (Mission & Valencia st.) San
Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

College of pharmacy, University of Colo-
rado (two-year course, Ph.G., dis-
continued 1919), 1 year
Boulder; acting dean, Francis Ramaley

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy, George
Washington University (three-
year course, Phar.D.)

808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean,
Henry E. Kalusowski

Pharmaceutic College, Howard Univer-
sity (three-year course, Phar.C.)

5th & W st. N. W., Washington;
secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Mercer Univer-
sity (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-
year course, Ph.C.)

Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean,
C. A. Struby

Accredited

- Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
255 Courtland st., Atlanta; president, George F. Payne
Pharmacy department, University of Georgia (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Athens; director, Robert C. Wilson
Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president, R. C. Hood

ILLINOIS

Registered

- School of pharmacy, Northwestern University (two-year course, Ph. G.)
2431 Dearborn st., Chicago; dean, John H. Long
Consolidated 1918 with the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois
School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)
701 South Wood st., Chicago; acting dean, W. B. Day

Accredited

- Central States College of Pharmacy, (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
74 E. 12th st., Chicago; dean, R. H. Phillips

INDIANA *Registered*

School of pharmacy, Purdue University (four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

La Fayette; director, Charles B. Jordan

School of pharmacy, University of Notre Dame (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in phar.)

Notre Dame; dean, Robert L. Green
School of pharmacy, Valparaiso University (two-year course, Ph. G.), Valparaiso; dean, Eber H. Wisner

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Century Bldg., Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

Tri-State College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph. C.), 1 year

Angola; dean, C C. Sherrard

IOWA *Registered*

College of pharmacy, State University of Iowa (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

Iowa City; dean, Wilbur J. Teeters

Highland Park College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Des Moines; dean, E. O. Kagy

KANSAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Kansas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Mt Oread, Lawrence; dean, Lucius E. Sayre

KENTUCKY*Accredited*

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.G.)

1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean, O. C. Dilly

LOUISIANA*Registered*

New Orleans College of Pharmacy,
Loyola University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1602-6 St Charles av., New Orleans;
dean, Philip Asher

School of pharmacy, Tulane University
of Louisiana (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean, Isadore Dyer

MAINE*Registered*

Department of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Orono; professor in charge, William A. Jarrett

MARYLAND*Registered*

Department of pharmacy, University
of Maryland (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore;
dean, E. F. Kelly

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

Longwood av., Boston; dean, Theodore J. Bradley

MICHIGAN

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Michigan (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year
course, B.S. in Phar.)

Ann Arbor; dean, A. B. Stevens

MINNESOTA

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Minnesota (two-year course, Ph.G.,
no longer given; three-year course,
Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in
Phar.; six-year course, Phar.D.)

University campus, S.E., Minneapolis;
dean, Frederick J. Wulling

MISSISSIPPI

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Mississippi (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph. C.)

University P. O.; dean, Henry M.
Faser

MISSOURI

Registered

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean, Henry M. Whelpley

Accredited

Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.)

712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City; secretary, M. M. Whitney

School of pharmacy, National University of Arts and Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.)

St Louis; dean, E. A. Bernius

MONTANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Montana (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Missoula; dean, Charles E. Mollet

NEBRASKA

Registered

College of pharmacy, Creighton University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1410 Davenport st., Omaha; dean, Howard C. Newton

College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Lincoln; dean, Rufus A. Lyman

Fremont College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fremont; dean, S. L. Keller

78 *The University of the State of New York*

NEW JERSEY *Registered*

Department of pharmacy, College of
Jersey City (two-year course, Ph.G.)
96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean,
Joseph Koppel

Closed 1918 and registration rescinded February
20, 1919

Accredited

New Jersey College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
509-11 High st., Newark; dean,
Philemon E. Hommell

NEW YORK *Registered*

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't of
Union University (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, William
Mansfield

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.; three-year
course, Ph.C.)

265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn;
dean, William C. Anderson

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University
of Buffalo (two-year course, Ph.G.)

24 High st., Buffalo; dean, Willis G.
Gregory.

College of Pharmacy of City of New
York, Department Columbia Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year

course, B.S. in Phar.; Six-year course, Phar.D.)

115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean, Henry H. Rusby

College of pharmacy, Fordham University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fordham rd. & Bathgate av., New York; dean, Jacob Diner

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant College (two-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president, Howard S. Bliss

NORTH CAROLINA

Accredited

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw University (three-year course)

Raleigh; dean, John B. Watson

School of pharmacy, University of North Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V. Howell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota Agricultural College (two-year Course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Fargo; President and dean, E. F. Ladd

OHIO

Registered

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Ada; dean, Rudolph H. Raabe

College of pharmacy, Ohio State University (two-year course, Ph.C.)

Columbus; acting dean, Clair A. Dye
School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean, Edward Spease

Accredited

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.B.)

614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
dean, Walter R. Griess

Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean, W. McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Registered

School of pharmacy, State University of Oklahoma (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Norman; dean, Howard S. Browne

OREGON

Registered

School of pharmacy, Oregon Agricultural College (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Corvallis; dean, Adolph Ziefle

School of pharmacy, North Pacific College (two-year course, Ph.G., discontinued 1919; (three-year course, Ph.C.)

E. 6th & Oregon st., Portland; president, Herbert C. Miller

PENNSYLVANIA *Registered*

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chirurgical College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadelphia; dean, Julius W. Sturmer

Merged June 1916 with University of Pennsylvania.
August 1916 with Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean, Charles H. La Wall

Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, department of University of Pittsburgh
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburgh; dean, Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia;
dean, John R. Minchart

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of Santo Tomás de Manila (four-year course, Ph.L.)

Manila; dean, D. Joaquin Garrido

PORTO RICO

Accredited

College of Pharmacy (course, one and one-half years)

San Juan; director, Rafael del Valle Sárraga

Closed temporarily

College of pharmacy, University of Porto Rico (three-year course, Ph.C.), 2 years

Rio Piedras; dean, Luis A. Saliva

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (three-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

242-44 N. Main st., Providence; dean, Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Medical College of the State of South Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Charleston; dean, Robert Wilson, jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

South Dakota School of Pharmacy, South Dakota State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Brookings; professor of pharmacy, E. R. Serles

TENNESSEE

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Tennessee (two-year course, Ph.G.)

879 Madison av., Memphis; dean, Herbert T. Brooks

School of pharmacy, Vanderbilt University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Nashville; dean, J. T. McGill

Accredited

Meharry Pharmaceutical College (three-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

1118 First av. S., Nashville; president, G. W. Hubbard

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Baylor University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

720 College av., Dallas; acting dean, E. H. Cary

School of pharmacy, University of Texas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Avenue B (9th & 10th st.) Galveston; dean, William S. Carter

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Department Southern Methodist University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. Jacob Schrodtt

Discontinued 1915

VIRGINIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Clay & 12th st., Richmond; dean of faculty, Albert Bolenbaugh

WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of Washington (two-year course, Ph.G.)
15th av. N. E., & E. 40th st., Seattle; dean, Charles W. Johnson
School of Pharmacy, State College of Washington (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Pullman; head of school, P. H. Dirstine

WEST VIRGINIA

Accredited

Courses in pharmacy, School of Medicine, West Virginia University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Morgantown; dean, John N. Simpson

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of Wisconsin (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Madison; director, E. Kremers
School of pharmacy, Marquette University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean, Frederick C. Mayer
Suspended for the period of the war

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year
422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg;
principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phm.B.), 1 year
St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto;
dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of
Medicine, McGill University (two-year course, diploma in pharmacy),
Montreal; head, Alex. B. J. Moore

CUBA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Havana University
(four-year course, Phar.D.), 1 year
Havana; dean, Francisco Domingues

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding foreign schools
will be given by the Department on application.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) Rules of the board require the equivalent of a grammar school education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board and in the office of the probate judge of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. (1) Rules of the board require two years' high school training; (2) graduation from an approved school; (3) examination or five years' experience in

charge of a pharmacy or a license from some other board of the United States having a standard equal to this board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, David H. Christoe, Douglas.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—rules of the board allow acceptance of time spent at school; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registration without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph. or who can show by affidavits that they have had 20 years' drug store experience and who appear in person for the final mental test; (4) with the secretary of the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner or a specified equivalent; (2) four years' experience; (3) examination or graduation with Ph.G. degree from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, that is a member of the N. A. B. P. will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates the same courtesy; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy,

Frank Schachleiter, 101 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) for licentiate five years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded and registration as assistant or as assistant and licentiate in another state; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually and with the clerk of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, Butler Bldg., San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or registration by examination in any state which is a member of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. E. Mortensen, 1545 Glenarm st., Pueblo.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have the time spent in such schools counted as half experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, H. M. Lerou, Norwich.

Cuba. (1) Graduation from Univ. of Havana or the equivalent; (2) graduation from four-year pharmacy course, in the Univ. of Havana or if qualifying at another institution, biennial examination in

pharmacy at Univ. of Havana; (3) examination; (4) with the secretary of the Board of Health; (5) secretary Board of Health, Havana, Dr Frederico Escoto, Havana.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination—the board may enter into reciprocal relations with other State Boards; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, John O. Bosley, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for graduation from approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmacy, W. T. Kerfoot, 7th and L streets, N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) Rules of the board require two years' acceptable high school experience; (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination—a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. H. Haughton, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary of State Board of Pharmacy, Ben S. Persons, Macon.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, P. O. Box 307, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or graduation from a school of pharmacy having a three years' course of nine months each, or at the discretion of the Department of Law Enforcement a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the Department of Law Enforcement annually; (5) Commissioner, Department of Law Enforcement, Robert O. Jones, Boise.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the board require examination equal to eighth grade work of public schools; (2) four years' prac-

tical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—two years' allowance for attendance on approved school—or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination, or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) Superintendent of Registration, Fred C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded—time spent in school may be accepted as experience; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, A. F. Heineman, Valparaiso.

Iowa. (1) Rules of the board require two years of high school or its equivalent; (2) two years' practice under a registered pharmacist, and graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C. Ph. F.; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission annually; (5) secretary State Commission of Pharmacy, Harry E. Eaton, State House, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) At least one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination

or graduation from an approved school—reciprocal registration in accordance with rules of N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, Edward Dorsey, Ottawa.

Kentucky. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination—the board may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions under a registered pharmacist; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, George W. McDuff, 2712 Magazine st., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank T. Crane, Machias.

Maryland. (1) None—subsequent to June 1920 four-year high school; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination—reciprocation with boards that are members of the N. A. B. P.; (4) with the

board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. R. Millard, Baltimore & South st., Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience in the United States—time spent in college accredited; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, John J. Tobin, 22 State House, Boston.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutic work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. T. Boden, Bay City.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathematics, composition and grammar; (2) four years' practical experience—two years' if a graduate of school requiring 12 months' laboratory work; (3) examination—the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward A. Tupper, Chicago av. and 10th st. Minneapolis.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical ex-

perience; (3) examination — regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt; (4) with the clerk of the county of residence; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, J. C. McGee, Jackson.

Missouri. (1) One year of high school; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary of Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, H. C. Tindall, Excelsior Springs.

Montana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) prescribed by the board; (3) examination or four years' practical experience as practical druggist with a certificate of license from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. A. Riedel, Boulder.

Nebraska. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. K. McDowell, Lincoln.

Nevada. (1) Fundamentals of a high school education; (2) five years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or, at the discretion

of the board, a diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board annually and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. M. Taber, Elko.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, James L. Dow, Lancaster.

New Jersey. (1) Rules of the board require subsequent to September 1, 1920, at least a year of high school; (2) four years' apprenticeship and subsequent to September 1, 1920, in addition, graduation from an approved school of pharmacy; (3) examination—"reciprocal registration" with other boards having an equal standard; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Edgar R. Sparks, Burlington.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination—graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B

of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination—proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. H. Duckworth, Clovis.

New York. (1) Not less than 30 counts or its equivalent two years of a registered secondary school course; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist or druggist one year of which must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States and a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, with at least nine months' attendance on a reputable school of pharmacy, two years may be deducted for attendance on a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements;

(4) with the board annually; (5) secretary North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) two years' experience and a diploma from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) The certificate of the entrance examiner that the applicant has at least the equivalent of eight units as given in the high schools of the state after January 1, 1920 a diploma from a legally constituted four-year high school or the equivalent; (2) graduation from an approved school with two years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—graduates from a two-year course of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship for each additional year successfully passed; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, M. Nile Ford, 401 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high

school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school with four years' experience, or from the pharmaceutical department of the University of Oklahoma and one year's experience or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. R. Jarrett, 525 Capitol Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Oregon. (1) Rules of the board require at least one year of high school; (2) four years' experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, two years' attendance on a pharmacy school may be allowed as experience—subsequent to January 1916 one year in a recognized school of pharmacy will be required or evidence of registration and good standing with another state board; (3) examination or a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ross M. Plummer, 260 3d st. Portland.

Pennsylvania. (1) Rules of the board require one year in a standard high school or the equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma

from a reputable and properly chartered school recognized by the board admits the graduates of reputable colleges of this state to their licensing examination; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) None; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable school or four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the Director of Sanitation; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Raphael Lopez, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, J. J. Monclova, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of pharmacists annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Michael H. Corrigan, 1654 Westminister st., Providence.

South Carolina. (1) At least a two-year course in a recognized high school; (2) graduation from a recognized school of pharmacy and one year's experience in compounding and dispensing drugs and poisons; (3) examination; (4) with the State Pharmaceutical Association, annually; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require four years' high school work or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricultural College pharmacy course with one year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements on exchange, National Association Board plan; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) At least 14 units as given in a high school of this state; (2) four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—actual attendance at a reputable school not

to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent; (2) five years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a license from another board having an equal standard; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience—actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Mason G. Beebe, Burlington.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a recognized school; (3) examination—

a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, A. L. I. Winnie, Capitol Bldg., Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from an approved school with at least a two years' course; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. B. Garrison, Connell.

West Virginia. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination—the board may exchange with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five

years' practical experience; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Henry G. Ruenzel, 2332 Vliet st., Milwaukee.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, R. C. Shultz, Moreland.

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Higher Education

PHARMACY

LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

June 1920

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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The University of the State of New York

Regents of the University

With years when terms expire

(Revised to July 15, 1920)

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Chancellor Palmyra

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Ph.D. LL.D. - *Vice Chancellor* Albany

1932 CHESTER S. LORD M.A. LL.D. - Brooklyn

1930 WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM M.A. Ph.D.

LL.D. - - - - - Syracuse

1924 ADELBERT MOOT LL.D. - - - Buffalo

1925 CHARLES B. ALEXANDER M.A.

LL.B. LL.D. Litt.D. - - - Tuxedo

1928 WALTER GUEST KELLOGG B.A. LL.D. Ogdensburg

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School Buildings and Grounds, FRANK H. WOOD
M.A.

School Libraries, SHERMAN WILLIAMS Pd.D.

Visual Instruction, ALFRED W. ABRAMS Ph.B.

State Board of Pharmacy 1920

With years when terms expire

1921	WILLIAM MANSFIELD (Materia medica and botany)	Albany
1921	WILLIS G. GREGORY, <i>Vice-President</i> (Toxicology and posology) 132 Bedford av.	Buffalo
1921	CHARLES B. SEARS (Toxicology and posology)	Auburn
1922	GEORGE C. DIEKMAN, <i>President</i> (Pharmaceutical chemistry) 115 W. 68th st.	New York
1922	BYRON M. HYDE (Theoretical pharmacy) 418 Central Bldg.	Rochester
1922	JACOB H. REHFUSS (Commercial Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence and Pharmaceutical Latin), 252 Sumner av.	Brooklyn
1923	JOHN HURLEY (Pharmaceutical chemistry)	Little Falls
1923	J. LEON LASCOFF (Practical pharmacy), Lexington av. and 83d st.	New York
1923	JACOB DINER (Theoretical pharmacy), 316 W. 84th st.	New York
	<i>Secretary</i> , WARREN L. BRADT Education Building, Albany	

COMMITTEES

On Violations: *Albany* — John Hurley, William Mansfield, George C. Diekman;
Buffalo — Byron M. Hyde, Charles B. Sears, Willis G. Gregory; *New York* — George C. Diekman, Jacob H. Rehfuss, J. Leon Lascoff.
 On Questions: Warren L. Bradt, William Mansfield.
 Syllabus: Willis G. Gregory, Henry H. Rusby, Augustus S. Downing

Pharmacy Council 1920

The deans of the New York State schools.

The Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education is in charge of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, of the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and the relations and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of pharmacy student certificates and admission to examinations for druggists and pharmacists should be addressed to the Director of Examinations and Inspections Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

PHARMACY

Public health law, Laws of 1909, chapter 49; chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws, became a law February 17, 1909

Article 11 Pharmacy

Became a law June 8, 1910

As amended to the close of legislation, 1920

§ 230 Definitions

§ 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses

§ 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees

§ 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores

§ 235 Apprentices and employees

§ 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments

§ 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting

§ 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits

§ 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties

§ 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations

§ 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 **Definitions.** As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board*, when not otherwise limited, means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals*, when not otherwise limited, means the chemical materials of medicine.

4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, the University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

6 *The University of the State of New York*

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopœia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopœia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons*, where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

17 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

18 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

§ 231 **State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses.** The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date such board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute

the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally prac-

tised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be ap-

pointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from the moneys received under this article. He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into

the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 Powers and duties of the board: records; employees. Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines com-

pounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act shall on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be preserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules. Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

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Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to January 1, 1918, 15 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning the first year of study in the school, and after that date had 30 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning such study.

4 Had studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist

or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Junior pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for junior pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 19 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to, January 1, 1918, 15 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning the first year of study in the school, and after that date had 30 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning such study.

4 Has studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy from a school.

6 Has had two years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist, all of which experience must have been in a pharmacy or drug store in New York State.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

1 Is more than 18 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.

4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharmacology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed

the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the license or certificate. The Regents on the recommendation of the board may revoke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

The questions for examination for licensed pharmacist and junior licensed pharmacist shall be identical. An applicant for examination for junior licensed pharmacist shall be eligible to take the examinations in theoretical subjects only. Such applicants may, subject to the rules of the board, upon completing four years' actual experience in a pharmacy or drug store, provided such applicant is over 21 years of age, be admitted to the examination in practical pharmacy, and if successful, the board shall grant such applicant a pharmacist's license.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

- 1 For the certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

- 2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

- 3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores. Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules, to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist;

he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of 1000 inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store,

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period

not exceeding one year in a village or place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening,

make this report, pay the fee and display the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 Apprentices and employees. Every person over 15 years of age that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist, shall pay the registration fee of one dollar, and receive a certificate as a registered apprentice in accordance with the rules. Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology.

Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally

liable for violations of this article by his employees. Other unlicensed assistants may be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

A junior pharmacist may, subject to the rules of the board, have temporary charge of a pharmacy or a drug store, but during such temporary charge shall not compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions.

§ 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments. No apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours a week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one afternoon and evening off in each week and in addition thereto shall receive one full day off in two

consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug store shall require any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. The provisions of this section alone regulate working hours and sleeping apartments in pharmacies or drug stores.

§ 237 Adulterating, misbranding and substituting. A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopoeia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard

work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States* or the *American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia*.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading

in any particular regarding its contents, regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be

kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist. Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 **Poison schedules; register.** It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing

any of the articles of schedule A a suitable label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall

remain in force till amended by the rules.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not apply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white helibore and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 **Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties.** No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for
1 Any person to procure or to attempt

to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent

or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy, drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the provisions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions

and poisons for which violations no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted, on complaint of the board, as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adulterated, misbranded or substituted the

same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent conviction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the provisions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other employee acting for or employed by any person within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be the act, omission or failure of the person as well as that of the officer, agent or other employee; and such person shall be equally liable for violations of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corpora-

tion and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations. In an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines or poisons to be analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts,

hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed part to the pharmacist, druggist or storekeeper from whose premises such sample was taken and delivered the other part so sealed to the chemist designated by the State Board of Pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun. The rules of the board shall be proven *prima facie* by the certificate of the secretary.

§ 241 Schedules A, B and C. These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B. Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-

lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharmaceutical preparations, arsenical solutions, carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, or any drug, chemical or preparation which is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

Admission to the Practice of Pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as pharmacist or as junior pharmacist.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as druggist.

The Board issues certificates (*a*) to apprentices, (*b*) to storekeepers.

I Licensing of Pharmacists and Junior Pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (*a*) the preliminary requirement; (*b*) the professional requirement; (*c*) the licensing examination.

a **Preliminary requirement.** The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The

official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be secured upon evidence of the successful completion of two years' work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the University. The equivalents are (1) prior to 1918, 15 counts in Regents examinations, subsequent to that date 30 counts, at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course, subsequent to 1918 of a two-year course, in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this head allowance is made for graduation from registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All Applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign countries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

b Professional requirement. The professional requirement consists of

1 Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph.G. or equivalent from a registered school.

2 Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United

States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week is required in a registered pharmacy or drug store, and less than 50 hours may receive proportionate credit.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Regents do not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the pharmacy law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall, before becoming eligible for admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the

senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening.

c **Licensing examinations.** A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character; and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

A candidate for admission to the junior pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10 and submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he is more than 19 years of age, of good moral character and has met the preliminary and professional requirements of the law.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Regents of the University and answer papers are read and marked by the board which knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are: materia medica, botany, toxicology, posology and physiology; phar-

maceutical chemistry; theoretical pharmacy; practical pharmacy, including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances. For pharmacists only — commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin.

Passing mark. After January 1, 1918 a candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who attains a standing of at least 75 per cent in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

Schedule of examinations for license to practise pharmacology from 1921 to 1925

YEAR	1921	1922	1923
Winter	Jan. 24-26	Jan. 23-25	Jan. 29-31
Spring	May 23-25	May 22-24	May 21-23
Summer	June 27-29	June 26-28	June 25-27
Autumn	Sept. 26-28	Sept. 25-27	Sept. 24-26

YEAR	1924	1925
Winter	Jan. 28-30	Jan. 26-28
Spring	May 19-21	May 18-20
Summer	June 23-25	June 22-24
Autumn	Sept. 22-24	Sept. 21-23

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning

Afternoon

9.15

1.15

Monday

Materia medica,
botany

Pharmaceutical chem-
istry

Tuesday

9.15

1.15

Theoretical phar-
macy

Practical pharmacy,
including manu-
facturing, tests,
prescription work
and identification
of substances

Wednesday

9.15 a. m.

1.15

Commercial phar-
macy, pharmaceu-
tical jurispru-
dence and phar-
maceutical Latin

Toxicology, posology
and physiology

II Licensing of Druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a druggist who

a Pays a fee of \$5.

b Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

c Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store one of which must have been within five years of the date of his application, in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store is required; less than 50 hours receives proportionate credit.

d Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [See pages 45-46].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reex-

aminated in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

RULES OF THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF
PHARMACY**I Officers, their powers and duties.**

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3-000), the expense thereof becoming a proper expense pursuant to article XI of

the public health law; shall prepare the annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the attention of the Attorney General. Meetings

of such committees, when necessity exists, shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a Pharmacy, Drug Store and Store

7 Pharmacopoeia and Formulary. a Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the latest decennial revision of the *Pharmacopoeia* and

the latest edition of the *National Formulary*, and no registration certificate shall be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

b Minimum equipment of utensils. Every registered pharmacy and drug store is required to have the following minimum equipment of utensils: One (1) base scale capable of weighing one grain or less; one (1) set of accurate troy weights from 1 grain to 2 drams; one (1) set of metric weights from 50 milligrams to 20 grams; a set of glass graduated measures, two or more in number capable of measuring from 10 minims to 16 fluid ounces; a set of glass graduated measures from 5 cubic centimeters to 500 cubic centimeters.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name of the proprietor or the initials of the

proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the public health law is construed (a) as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

(b) Temporary charge does not permit a junior pharmacist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for more than two consecutive hours nor more than four hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and Certificates

12 Suspensions. A license or certificate may be suspended under the same procedure as revocation.

13 Exchange of licenses. Licenses shall be exchanged in accord with this rule.

a Pharmacist. A pharmacist who holds a license granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the 1st day of January 1901, may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and receive a license to practise as a pharmacist within this State.

b Druggist. A druggist who holds a license and subsequently becomes a licensed pharmacist shall surrender the druggist license before receiving the pharmacist license.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses. Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons legally licensed and residing in New York State whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, on the payment of the fee of \$5. A temporary certificate of the facts valid for not longer than one year from date of issuance may be given an applicant, pending the determination of the validity of his claim for a substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's cer-

tificate of permit and registration of store shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

c Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, laudanum, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited. The sale of the articles mentioned in the certificate shall be limited to the time that the certified storekeeper is a resident of the village or place in which he resided at the time the certificate was issued, and shall not extend beyond the time and the store for which the certificate was issued.

16 Apprentices. *a Registration.* Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Affidavits of experience to be accepted for admission to examination must show a minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store. Less than 50 hours shall receive proportionate credit.

c Matriculation. A matriculant of any registered school of pharmacy in New York State must possess the "registered apprentice certificate" before matriculation is completed. Any student who has not had practical experience prior to entering the school or has had experience in a state other than New York shall be registered by the executive officer of such school.

17 Applicants. *a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the University at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the pharmacist examination. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in not more than two written subjects may be reexamined in those subjects within six months without payment of an additional fee.

A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all written subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the druggist examination. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the University and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

19 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accordance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Monday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Tuesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy

1.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances

Wednesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

For pharmacists only. Commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin

1.15 p. m.

Toxicology, posology and physiology

21 Questions. *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination

for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

b Standings. After January 1, 1918 a candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than two written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who attains a standing of at least 75 per cent in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

c Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

d Number of questions in the written

examination. In the written examination there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

e Samples in the practical examination. In the practical examination 10 samples shall be submitted for identity which shall be of Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent—total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per

cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the University.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary un-rated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and Preliminary Educational Requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another state board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January 1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the

pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for admission to the examinations for licensed pharmacist when the applicant affords evidence of having had the experience and the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 365 of the Regents Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not permitted to begin their attendance on any

session later than November 15th. The University shall revise the list of matriculates submitted by the pharmacy schools of the State on or before November 15th each year and shall report the result of such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the public health law or by these rules.

28 Experience, junior pharmacist. During the month of January, a junior pharmacist shall report annually to the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, the preceding years' practical experience.

REGISTRATION OF PHARMACY SCHOOLS

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the public health law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see section 27, rules of the

New York State Board of Pharmacy and section 411 of Regents Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy as amended to date:

§ 411 Requirements. A school of pharmacy may be registered as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally in-

incorporated, if it meets the following conditions:

- (1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000.
- (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed regularly in giving instruction.
- (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica.
- (4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for admission to the pharmacy school.
- (5) Not less than 15 Regents counts — 4 Foundation units — (subsequent to January 1918, 30 Regents counts) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement for matriculation.
- (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation.
- (7) A two-year course of professional instruction shall be afforded.
- (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be 25 weeks.
- (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course.
- (10) A minimum of recitation and laboratory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows, and the ratio of the

hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 5 to 6.

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7.....	320	430	750
1907-8.....	385	515	900
1908-9.....	430	570	1000
1909-13.....	500	600	1100
1913-17.....	600	600	1200

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the minimum requirements to be met prior to 6 p. m.). (12) The details for registration shall be complete before recommendation shall be made to the Regents for action. (13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States. (14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more years of professional requirements for such recognition. (15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery or veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination. (16) Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same as New York schools. (17) The scholastic requirements for registration shall include

at least those required by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. (18) Schools shall be recommended for registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the University. (19) The degree of graduate in pharmacy (Ph. G.) shall be the only degree recognized for the satisfactory completion of the two-year course. (20) The degree of pharmaceutical chemist (Ph.C.) shall be conferred only after the satisfactory completion of three years of work of at least 600 hours each. After January 1, 1913, the entrance requirements shall be the satisfactory completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (21) January 1, 1913, the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy (B.S. in Phar.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 600 hours each. The entrance requirements to this course shall be four years of high school work equivalent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ units and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (22) The degree of master of pharmacy

(Phar. M.) shall be conferred only upon students entering after January 1, 1913 on requirements lower than the successful completion of four years of high school work. Applicants for this degree shall have completed the course leading to the degree of Ph. G. and one year's additional work in pharmacy of not less than 600 hours. (23) The degree of doctor of pharmacy (Phar. D.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of two years of work after that required for the degree of B.S. in Phar. (24) After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall before becoming eligible to admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. He may enter the junior class in any other school without such qualification. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening. Students shall not be registered

later than two weeks after the opening of the term.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education. The professional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials, and forms will be sent on application (form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional). Institutions unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the University for one or more years as they meet the requirements

for admission and for graduation set by the Regents standards.

§ 405 Recognition accorded accredited professional schools. Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list, viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case.

**Schools of the United States, Canada
and Cuba, Registered or Accredited**

June 1920

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Alabama Poly-
technic Institute (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Auburn; dean, Lynn S. Blake

Department of pharmacy, University
of Alabama (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar
st.), Mobile; dean, T. H. Frazer

School of pharmacy, Birmingham
Medical College (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; dean,
A. R. Bliss, jr

Transferred to University of Alabama and tem-
porarily discontinued

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't
University of California (two-year
course, Ph.G.; three-year course,
Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in
Phar.)

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean,
Franklin Theodore Green

College of pharmacy, University of S.
California (two-year course, Ph.G.)

35th pl. & University av., Los Angeles;
dean, Laird J. Stabler

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, College of
Physicians and Surgeons of San
Francisco (two-year course, Ph.C.)
14th st. (Mission & Valencia st.) San
Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

College of pharmacy, University of Colo-
rado (two-year course, Ph.G., dis-
continued 1919), 1 year
Boulder; acting dean, Francis Ramaley

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy. George
Washington University (four-year
course, B.S. in Phar.)

808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean,
Henry E. Kalusowski

Pharmaceutic College, Howard Univer-
sity (three-year course, Phar.C.)

5th & W st. N. W., Washington;
secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Mercer Univer-
sity (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-
year course, Ph.C.)

Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean,
C. A. Struby

Accredited

Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

255 Courtland st., Atlanta; president,
George F. Payne

Pharmacy department, University of
Georgia (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Athens; director, Robert C. Wilson

Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president,
R. C. Hood

ILLINOIS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Northwestern
University (two-year course, Ph. G.)

2431 Dearborn st., Chicago; dean, John
H. Long

Consolidated 1918 with the School of Pharmacy,
University of Illinois

School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

701 South Wood st., Chicago; dean,
W. B. Day

Accredited

Central States College of Pharmacy,
(two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

74 E. 12th st., Chicago; dean, R. H.
Phillips

INDIANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Purdue University (four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

La Fayette; director, Charles B. Jordan

School of pharmacy, University of Notre Dame (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Notre Dame; dean, Robert L. Green

School of pharmacy, Valparaiso University (two-year course, Ph.G.), Valparaiso; dean, Eber H. Wisner

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Century Bldg., Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

Tri-State College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph. C.), 1 year

Angola; dean, C C. Sherrard

Discontinued 1920

IOWA

Registered

College of pharmacy, State University of Iowa (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

Iowa City; dean, Wilbur J. Teeters

Highland Park College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Des Moines; dean, E. O. Kagy

KANSAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Kansas (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Mt Oread, Lawrence; dean, Lucius E.
Sayre

KENTUCKY

Accredited

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phar.G.)
1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean,
O. C. Dilly

LOUISIANA

Registered

New Orleans College of Pharmacy,
Loyola University (two-year course,
Ph.G.)
6363 St Charles av., New Orleans;
dean, John J. Grasser.
School of pharmacy, Tulane University
of Louisiana (two-year course,
Ph.G.)
Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean,
Isadore Dyer

MAINE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Orono; professor in charge, William
A. Jarrett
Discontinued temporarily because of the war

MARYLAND

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of Maryland (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore; dean, E. F. Kelly

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Longwood av., Boston; dean, Theodore J. Bradley

MICHIGAN

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of Michigan (two-year course, Ph.G., no longer given; three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Ann Arbor; dean, Henry Kraemer

MINNESOTA

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of Minnesota (two-year course, Ph.G., no longer given; three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.; six-year course, Phar.D.)

University campus, S.E., Minneapolis; dean, Frederick J. Wulling

MISSISSIPPI

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Mississippi (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph. C.)
University P. O.; dean, Henry M. Faser

MISSOURI

Registered

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)
2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean, Henry M. Whelpley

Accredited

Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.)
712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City; secretary, M. M. Whitney
School of pharmacy, National University of Arts and Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.)
St Louis; dean, E. A. Bernius
Discontinued about 1915

MONTANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Montana (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Missoula; dean, Charles E. Mollet

NEBRASKA

Registered

College of pharmacy, Creighton University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1410 Davenport st., Omaha; dean, Howard C. Newton

College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Lincoln; dean, Rufus A. Lyman

Fremont College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fremont; dean, S. L. Keller

NEW JERSEY

Registered

Department of pharmacy, College of Jersey City (two-year course, Ph.G.)

96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean, Joseph Koppel

Closed 1918 and registration rescinded February 20, 1919

Accredited

New Jersey College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

509-11 High st., Newark; dean, Philemon E. Hommell

NEW YORK

Registered

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't of Union University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, William Mansfield

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn; dean, William C. Anderson

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo (two-year course, Ph.G.)

24 High st., Buffalo; dean, Willis G. Gregory.

College of Pharmacy of City of New York, Department Columbia University (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.; six-year course, Phar.D.)

115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean, Henry H. Rusby

College of pharmacy, Fordham University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fordham rd. & Bathgate av., New York; dean, Jacob Diner

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant College (three-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president

NORTH CAROLINA

Accredited

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw University (three-year course)

Raleigh; dean, John B. Watson

School of pharmacy, University of North Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V. Howell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota
Agricultural College (two-year
course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S.
in Phar.)

Fargo; head, W. F. Sudro

OHIO

Registered

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Ada; dean, Rudolph H. Raabe

College of pharmacy, Ohio State Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.C.)

Columbus; acting dean, Clair A. Dye
School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean,
Edward Spease

Accredited

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phar.C.)

614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
dean, Walter R. Griess

Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean,
W. McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Registered

School of pharmacy, State University
of Oklahoma (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Norman; dean, Howard S. Browne

OREGON

Registered

School of pharmacy, Oregon Agricultural College (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Corvallis; dean, Adolph Ziefle

School of pharmacy, North Pacific College (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

E. 6th & Oregon st., Portland; president, Herbert C. Miller

PENNSYLVANIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chirurgical College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadelphia; dean, Julius W. Sturmer

Merged June 1916 with University of Pennsylvania,
August 1916 with Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean,
Charles H. La Wall

Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, department of University of Pittsburgh
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburgh; dean,
Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia;
dean, John R. Minehart

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of Santo Tomás de Manila (four-year course, Ph.L.)
Manila; dean, D. Joaquin Garrido

PORTO RICO

Accredited

College of Pharmacy (course, one and one-half years)

San Juan; director, Rafael del Valle Sárraga

Closed temporarily

College of pharmacy, University of Porto Rico (three-year course, Ph.C.), 2 years

Rio Piedras; dean, L. L. Vélez

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (three-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

242-44 N. Main st., Providence; dean, Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Medical College of the State of South Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
Charleston; dean, Robert Wilson, jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

South Dakota School of Pharmacy, South Dakota State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Brookings; professor of pharmacy, E. R. Serles

TENNESSEE

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Tennessee (two-year course, Ph.G.)

879 Madison av., Memphis; ass't dean, Robert L. Crowe

School of pharmacy, Vanderbilt University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Nashville; dean, E. A. Ruddiman

Accredited

Meharry Pharmaceutical College (three-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

1118 First av. S., Nashville; president, G. W. Hubbard

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Baylor University
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

1420 Hall st., Dallas; acting dean, E. H. Cary

School of pharmacy, University of Texas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Avenue B (9th & 10th st.) Galveston;
-dean, William S. Carter

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Department Southern Methodist University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. Jacob Schrodtt

Discontinued 1915

VIRGINIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Clay & 12th st., Richmond; dean of faculty, Wortley F. Rudd

WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of Washington (two-year course, Ph.G.)

15th av. N. E., & E. 40th st., Seattle; dean, Charles W. Johnson

School of Pharmacy, State College of Washington (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Pullman; dean, P. H. Dirstine

WEST VIRGINIA

Accredited

Courses in pharmacy, School of Medicine,
West Virginia University (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

Morgantown; dean, John N. Simpson

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of
Wisconsin (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Madison; director, E. Kremers

School of pharmacy, Marquette Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.G.)

9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean,
Frederick C. Mayer

Students transferred to University of Wisconsin

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy, Univer-
sity of Manitoba (two-year course,
diploma in pharmacy), 1 year

422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg;
principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phm.B.), 1 year

St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto;
dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University (three year course, diploma in pharmacy), Montreal; head, Alex. B. J. Moore

CUBA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Havana University (four-year course, Phar.D.), 1 year Havana; dean, Francisco Domingues

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding foreign schools will be given by the Department on application.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) Rules of the board require the equivalent of a grammar school education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board and in the office of the probate judge of the county of practice; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. (1) Rules of the board require two years' high school training; (2) graduation from an approved school; (3) examination or five years' experience in

charge of a pharmacy or a license from some other board of the United States having a standard equal to this board; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, Territorial Board of Pharmacy, David H. Christoe, Douglas.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—rules of the board allow acceptance of time spent at school; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registration without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph. or who can show by affidavits that they have had 20 years' drug store experience and who appear in person for the final mental test; (4) with the secretary of the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner or a specified equivalent; (2) four years' experience; (3) examination or graduation with Ph.G. degree from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, that is a member of the N. A. B. P. will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates the same courtesy; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy,

Frank Schachleiter, 101 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) for licentiate five years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded and registration as assistant or as assistant and licentiate in another state; (3) examination; (4) with the board, annually and with the clerk of the county of practice; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, Flood Bldg., San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or registration by examination in any state which is a member of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Charles J. Clayton, 427 W. Colfax av., Denver.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have the time spent in such schools counted as half experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, H. M. Lerou, Norwich.

Cuba. (1) Graduation from Univ. of Havana or the equivalent; (2) graduation from four-year pharmacy course, in the Univ. of Havana or if qualifying at an-

other institution, biennial examination in pharmacy at Univ. of Havana; (3) examination; (4) with the secretary of the Board of Health; (5) secretary, Board of Health, Havana, Dr Frederico Escoto, Havana.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination—the board may enter into reciprocal relations with other State Boards; (4) with the board, triennially; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, John O. Bosley, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for graduation from approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, Board of Pharmacy, W. T. Kerfoot, 7th and L streets, N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) Rules of the board require two years' acceptable high school experience; (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination—a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board, annually; (5)

secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, J. H. Haughton, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Ben S. Persons, Macon.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary, Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, P. O. Box 307, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or graduation from a school of pharmacy having a three years' course of nine months each, or at the discretion of the Department of Law Enforcement a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the Department of Law Enforcement, annually; (5) Commissioner, Department of Law Enforcement, Robert O. Jones, Boise.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the Department of Registration and Examination shall establish educational standards; (2) four years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded — two years' allowance for attendance on approved school — graduation from a recognized school or college except in case of applicants registered prior to July 1, 1917 — or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination, or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board, annually; (5) superintendent of registration, Fred C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Two full years' work in a commissioned high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded — time spent in school may be accepted as experience — and graduation from a school of pharmacy with a course of 50 weeks in two separate years with two months' vacation between; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Joseph C. Hutzell, Fort Wayne.

Iowa. (1) Rules of the board require two years of high school or its equivalent; (2) two years' practice under a registered pharmacist, and graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C.

Ph. F.; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission, annually; (5) secretary, State Commission of Pharmacy, Harry E. Eaton, State House, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) At least one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school—reciprocal registration in accordance with rules of N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, Edward Dorsey, Ottawa.

Kentucky. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination—the board may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions under a registered pharmacist; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, George W. McDuff, 2712 Magazine st., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical pre-

scriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank T. Crane, Machias.

Maryland. (1) None—subsequent to June 1920 four-year high school; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination—reciprocation with boards that are members of the N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, D. R. Millard, Baltimore & South st., Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience in the United States—time spent in college accredited; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, Leon C. Ellis, 146 State House, Boston.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutical work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, E. T. Boden, Bay City.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathe-

matics, composition and grammar; (2) two years of not less than seven months each at a recognized college or school of pharmacy and at least two years' practical experience — an additional year or more of work in a college or school of pharmacy shall be equivalent to one year of experience; (3) examination — the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, H. Martin Johnson, 4th and St Peter st., St Paul.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) graduation from a recognized college of pharmacy (3) examination — regularly licensed practising physicans are exempt; (4) with the clerk of the county of residence; (5) secretary, Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Joseph J. Gerachi jr, Vicksburg.

Missouri. (1) Two years of high school; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, H. C. Tindall, Excelsior Springs.

Montana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) prescribed by the board; (3) examination or four years' practical experience as practical druggist with a certificate of li-

cense from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, J. A. Riedel, Boulder.

Nebraska. (1) Graduation from an accredited four-year high school; (2) three years' practical experience and an examination covering a two-year course in a recognized school or college of pharmacy, or graduation from an approved four-year course in pharmacy leading to the B.S. degree; (3) examination or license from another political division having equal requirements; (4) with the department, annually; (5) secretary, Department of Public Welfare, H. H. Antles, Lincoln.

Nevada. (1) Fundamentals of a high school education; (2) five years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board, a diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board, annually and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, J. M. Taber, Elko.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secre-

tary, Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, James L. Dow, Lancaster.

New Jersey. (1) Rules of the board require subsequent to September 1, 1920, at least a year of high school; (2) four years' apprenticeship and subsequent to September 1, 1920, in addition, graduation from an approved school of pharmacy; (3) examination—"reciprocal registration" with other boards having an equal standard; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secretary, Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Edgar R. Sparks, Burlington.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination—graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination—proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, W. H. Duckworth, Clovis.

New York. (1) Not less than 30 counts or its equivalent two years of a registered secondary school course; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed phar-

macist or druggist one year of which must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States and a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Education Bldg., Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, with at least nine months' attendance on a reputable school of pharmacy, two years may be deducted for attendance on a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) two years' experience and a diploma from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy; W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) The certificate of the entrance examiner that the applicant has at least the equivalent of eight units as given in the high schools of the state after January 1, 1920 a diploma from a legally constituted four-year high school or the equivalent; (2) graduation from an approved school with two years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—graduates from a two-year course of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship for each additional year successfully passed; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board, triennially; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, M. Nile Ford, 401 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions subsequent to July 16, 1921, one year's attendance on an approved school of pharmacy; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school of pharmacy with four years' experience, or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, W. R. Jarrett, 525 Capitol Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Oregon. (1) Rules of the board require at least one year of high school; (2) four years' experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, two years' attendance on a pharmacy school may be allowed as experience—subsequent to January 1916 one year in a recognized school of pharmacy will be required or evidence of registration and good standing with another state board; (3) examination or a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Ross M. Plummer, 260 3d st., Portland.

Pennsylvania. (1) Rules of the board require two years in a standard high school or the equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma from a reputable and properly chartered school recognized by the board admits the graduates of reputable colleges to their licensing examination; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) Completion of the secondary course in a recognized school; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable pharmacy school; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, Board of

Pharmaceutical Examiners, Apolonia R. Chaves, 168 General Luna, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary, Board of Pharmacy, J. J. Monclova, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of pharmacists, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Michael H. Corrigan, 1654 Westminister st., Providence.

South Carolina. (1) At least a two-year course in a recognized high school; (2) graduation from a recognized school of pharmacy and one year's experience in compounding and dispensing drugs and poisons; (3) examination; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require four years' high school work or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricultural College pharmacy course with one

year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements on exchange, National Association Board plan; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) At least 14 units as given in a high school of this state; (2) four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) Rules of the board require two years of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—actual attendance at a reputable school not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary, Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or graduation from the college of pharmacy of the University of Utah or at the discretion of the board a license from another board having an equal

standard; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience—actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board, biennially; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Fred D. Pierce, Barton.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a recognized school; (3) examination—a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, A. L. I. Winne, Capitol Bldg., Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from an approved school with at least a two years' course; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, D. B. Garrison, Tacoma.

West Virginia. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its

equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist — two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination — the board may exchange with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission; (5) secretary, Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require two years of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five years' practical experience; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Henry G. Ruenzel, 2332 Vliet st., Milwaukee.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board, annually; (5) secretary, Commissioners of Pharmacy, R. C. Shultz, Moreland.



The University of the State of New York

HANDBOOKS RELATING TO HIGHER EDUCATION

- 3 Examinations
- 6 Publications. Part I General Department Publications
- 9 Medicine—Law, Rules and Information
- 9a Chiropody—Law, Rules and Information
- 10 Dentistry—Law, Rules and Information
- 11 Pharmacy—Law, Rules and Information
- 12 Veterinary Medicine—Law, Rules and Information
- 13 Registration of Nurses—Law, Rules and Information
- 14 Certified Public Accountants—Law, Rules and Information
- 23 Qualifying Certificates
- 24 Organization and Institutions
- 27 Law—Court of Appeals and Regents Rules
- 28 Optometry—Law, Rules and Information
- 32 College Graduate Certificates
- 33 Certified Shorthand Reporter—Law and Rules
- 34 University Scholarships—Law, Rules and Information
- 35 Architecture—Law, Rules and Information

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Handbook

II

Higher Education
THE LIBRARY OF THE
PHARMACY

JUL 15 1917
LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
June 1917

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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The University of the State of New York

Regents of the University
With years when terms expire
(Revised to July 1, 1917)

1926	PLINY T. SEXTON LL.B. LL.D.	Chancellor Palmyra
1927	ALBERT VANDER VEER M.D. M.A.	Ph.D. LL.D. - Vice Chancellor Albany
1922	CHESTER S. LORD M.A. LL.D.	- Brooklyn
1918	WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM M.A. Ph.D.	LL.D. - - - - - Syracuse
1921	FRANCIS M. CARPENTER	- - - Mount Kisco
1923	ABRAM I. ELKUS LL.B. D.C.L.	- New York
1924	ADELBERT MOOT LL.D.	- - - Buffalo
1925	CHARLES B. ALEXANDER M.A.	LL.B. LL.D. Litt.D. - - - Tuxedo
1919	JOHN MOORE	- - - - - Elmira
1928	WALTER GUEST KELLOGG B.A. LL.D.	Ogdensburg
1920	JAMES BYRNE B.A. LL.B. LL.D.	New York
1929	HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN M.A.	- Brooklyn

President of the University and Commissioner of Education

JOHN H. FINLEY M.A. LL.D. L.H.D.

Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for Elementary Education

THOMAS E. FINEGAN M.A. Pd.D. LL.D.

Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education

AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING M.A. L.H.D. LL.D.

Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Education

CHARLES F. WHELOCK B.S. LL.D.

Director of State Library

JAMES I. WYER, JR. M.L.S.

Director of Science and State Museum

JOHN M. CLARKE Ph.D. D.Sc. LL.D.

Chiefs and Directors of Divisions

Administration, HIRAM C. CASE

Agricultural and Industrial Education, LAYTON S.

HAWKINS M.A., Acting Director

Archives and History, JAMES SULLIVAN M.A.

Ph.D., Director

Attendance, JAMES D. SULLIVAN

Educational Extension, WILLIAM R. WATSON B.S.

Examinations and Inspections, GEORGE M. WILEY

M.A., Director

Law, FRANK B. GILBERT B.A., Counsel for the
University

Library School, FRANK K. WALTER M.A. M.L.S.

School Buildings and Grounds, FRANK H. WOOD
M.A.

School Libraries, SHERMAN WILLIAMS Pd.D.

Statistics, —————

Visual Instruction, ALFRED W. ABRAMS Ph.B.

State Board of Pharmacy 1917

With years when terms expire

- 1918 ALFRED B. HUESTED, (Materia medica and botany) Delmar
 1918 CHARLES B. SEARS, (Toxicology and posology) Auburn
 1918 WILLIS G. GREGORY, (Toxicology and posology) 125 Bedford av. Buffalo
 1919 JACOB H. REHFUSS, *Vice President* (Materia medica and botany) 252 Sumner av. Brooklyn
 1919 GEORGE C. DIEKMAN, (Pharmaceutical chemistry) 115 W. 68th st. New York
 1919 BYRON M. HYDE, (Theoretical pharmacy) 202 Main st. E. Rochester
 1920 JOHN HURLEY, *President* (Pharmaceutical chemistry) Little Falls
 1920 J. LEON LASCOFF, (Practical pharmacy) Lexington av. and 83d st. New York
 1920 JACOB DINER, (Theoretical pharmacy) 316 West 84th st. New York

Secretary, WARREN L. BRADT
 Education Building, Albany

COMMITTEES

On Violations: Albany — John Hurley, Alfred B. Husted, Jacob Diner; Buffalo — Charles B. Sears, Byron M. Hyde, Willis G. Gregory; New York — Jacob H. Rehfuss, George C. Diekman, J. Leon Lascoff
 On Questions: Warren L. Bradt, Alfred B. Husted
 Syllabus: Willis G. Gregory, Henry H. Rusby, Augustus S. Downing

Pharmacy Council 1917

The deans of the New York State schools.

The Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education is in charge of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, of the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and the relations and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of pharmacy student certificates and admission to examinations for druggists and pharmacists should be addressed to Mr George M. Wiley, Director of Examinations and Inspections Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

PHARMACY

Public health law, Laws of 1909, chapter 49; chapter 45 of the Consolidated Laws, became a law February 17, 1909

Article II Pharmacy

Became a law June 8, 1910

As amended to 1916

- § 230 Definitions
- § 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses
- § 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees
- § 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules
- § 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores
- § 235 Apprentices and employees
- § 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments
- § 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting
- § 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions
- § 239 Construction of article; temporary permits
- § 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties
- § 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations
- § 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 Definitions. As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board* when not otherwise limited, means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals* when not otherwise limited, means the chemical materials of medicine.

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4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, The University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

6 *The University of the State of New York*

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopoeia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons* where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

17 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

18 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

§ 231 **State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses.** The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date such board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute

the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally prac-

tised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be ap-

pointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from the moneys received under this article. He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into

the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 Powers and duties of the board: records; employees. Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines com-

pounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act shall on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be preserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 **Licenses. certificates; examinations; rules.** Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

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Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to January 1, 1918, 15 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning the first year of study in the school, and after that date had 30 academic counts, or the equivalent, before beginning such study.

4 Had studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist

or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

- 1 Is more than 18 years of age.
- 2 Is of good moral character.
- 3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.
- 4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharmacology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at

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least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the license or certificate. The Regents on the recommendation of the board may revoke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

1 For the certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of

the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores.

Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules. to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, chemicals,

medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of 1000 inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store,

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year in a village or place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the

month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening, make this report, pay the fee and display the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 Apprentices and employees.
Every person over 15 years of age that

shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist, shall pay the registration fee of one dollar, and receive a certificate as a registered apprentice in accordance with the rules. Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology.

Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally liable for violations of this article by his employees. Other unlicensed assistants may be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

§ 236 **Working hours and sleeping apartments.** No apprentice or employee

in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours a week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one afternoon and evening off in each week and in addition thereto shall receive one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug store shall require any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. The provisions of this section alone regulate working hours and sleeping apartments in pharmacies or drug stores.

§ 237 Adulterating, misbranding and substituting. A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from

the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopoeia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States*

or the *American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia*.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading in any particular regarding its contents, regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist. Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 **Poison schedules; register.** It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing

to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of schedule A a suitable label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last

entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall remain in force till amended by the rules.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not apply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be

conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white helibore and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines. .

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties. No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or

incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for

1 Any person to procure or to attempt to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal super-

vision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy, drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the pro-

visions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons for which violations no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted, on complaint of the board, as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or

suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adulterated, misbranded or substituted the same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent conviction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the provisions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer,

agent or other employee acting for or employed by any person within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be the act, omission or failure of the person as well as that of the officer, agent or other employee; and such person shall be equally liable for violations of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corporation and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations. In an action or

proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines or poisons to be analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts, hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed part to the pharmacist, druggist or storekeeper from whose premises such sample was taken and delivered the other part so sealed to the chemist designated by the State Board of Pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun. The rules of the board shall be proven *prima facie* by the certificate of the secretary.

§ 241 Schedules A, B and C. These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corro-

sive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B. Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharmaceutical preparations, arsenical solutions, carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, or any drug, chemical or preparation which is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle

salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the

law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as pharmacist.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate that satisfies all the requirements for admission to and that passes the licensing examination as druggist.

The Board issues certificates (*a*) to apprentices, (*b*) to storekeepers.

I Licensing of pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (*a*) the preliminary requirement; (*b*) the professional requirement; (*c*) the licensing examination.

a Preliminary requirement. The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be

secured upon evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the University. The equivalents are (1) prior to 1918, 15 counts in Regents examinations, subsequent to that date 30 counts, at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course, subsequent to 1918 of a two-year course, in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this head allowance is made for graduation from registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign coun-

tries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

b Professional requirement. The professional requirement consists of

1 Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph.G. or equivalent from a registered school.

2 Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week is required in a registered pharmacy or drug store, and less than 50 hours may receive proportionate credit.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Regents do not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the pharmacy law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall, before becoming eligible for admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to

final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening.

c **Licensing examinations.** A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character; and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Regents of the University and answer papers are read and marked by the board which knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are: materia medica, botany, toxicology, posology and physiology; pharmaceutical chemistry; theoretical pharmacy; practical pharmacy, including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances. For pharmacists only — commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin.

Passing mark. After January 1, 1918 a candidate in these examinations must have

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a standing of 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in not more than three written subjects may be reexamined in those subjects. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than three written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

Schedule of examinations for license to practise pharmacology from 1916 to 1920

YEAR	1916	1917	1918
Winter	Jan. 26-27	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Jan. 29-31
Spring	May 17-18	May 23-24	May 21-23
Summer	June 28-29	June 27-28	June 25-27
Autumn	Sept. 20-21	Oct. 3-4	Sept. 24-26

YEAR	1919	1920
Winter	Jan. 28-30	Jan. 27-29
Spring	May 20-22	May 18-20
Summer	June 24-26	June 29-July 1
Autumn	Sept. 16-18	Oct. 5-7

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning

Afternoon

9.15

1.15

Tuesday

Materia medica,
botany, toxicol-
ogy, posology
and physiology

Pharmaceutical chem-
istry

Wednesday

9.15

1.15

Theoretical phar-
macy

Practical pharmacy,
including manu-
facturing, tests,
prescription work
and identification
of substances

Thursday

Commercial phar-
macy, pharmaceu-
tical jurispru-
dence and phar-
maceutical Latin

II Licensing of druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a drug-
gist who

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a Pays a fee of \$5.

b Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

c Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store one of which must have been within five years of the date of his application, in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. A minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store is required; less than 50 hours receives proportionate credit.

d Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [See pages 44-45].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

Rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy

I Officers, their powers and duties.

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3-000), the expense thereof becoming a

proper expense pursuant to article XI of the public health law; shall prepare the annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the atten-

tion of the Attorney General. Meetings of such committees, when necessity exists, shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a pharmacy, drug store and store

7 Pharmacopoeia and Formulary. *a* Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the latest de-

cennial revision of the *Pharmacopoeia* and the latest edition of the *National Formulary*, and no registration certificate shall be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

b Minimum equipment of utensils. Every registered pharmacy and drug store is required to have the following minimum equipment of utensils: One (1) base scale capable of weighing one grain or less; one (1) set of accurate troy weights from 1 grain to 2 drams; one (1) set of metric weights from 50 milligrams to 20 grams; a set of glass graduated measures, two or more in number capable of measuring from 10 minims to 16 fluid ounces; a set of glass graduated measures from 5 cubic centimeters to 500 cubic centimeters.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name

of the proprietor or the initials of the proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the public health law is construed as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and certificates

12 Suspensions. A license or certificate may be suspended under the same procedure as revocation.

13 Exchange of licenses. Licenses shall be exchanged in accord with this rule.

a Pharmacist. A pharmacist who holds a license granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the 1st day of January 1901, may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and

receive a license to practise as a pharmacist within this State.

b Druggist. A druggist who holds a license and subsequently becomes a licensed pharmacist shall surrender the druggist license before receiving the pharmacist license.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses. Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons legally licensed and residing in New York State whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, on the payment of the fee of \$5. A temporary certificate of the facts valid for not longer than one year from date of issuance may be given an applicant, pending the determination of the validity of his claim for a substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

15 c Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, laudanum, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited. The sale of the articles mentioned in the certificate shall be limited to the time that the certified storekeeper is a resident of the village or place in which he resided at the time the certificate was issued, and shall not extend beyond the time and the store for which the certificate was issued.

16 Apprentices. a Registration. Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Affidavits of experience to be accepted for admission to examination must show a minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug

store. Less than 50 hours shall receive proportionate credit.

c Matriculation. A matriculant of any registered school of pharmacy in New York State must possess the "registered apprentice certificate" before matriculation is completed. Any student who has not had practical experience prior to entering the school or has had experience in a state other than New York shall be registered by the executive officer of such school.

17 Applicants. *a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the University at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the pharmacist examination. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in not more than three written subjects may be reexamined in those subjects within six months without payment of an additional fee.

A candidate failing in any subject a second time must be reexamined in all subjects. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than three written

subjects may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Fees required of candidates failing in subjects of the druggist examination. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the University and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

19 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accord-

ance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Tuesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany, toxicology, posology and physiology

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Wednesday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy

1.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances

Thursday — 9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

For pharmacists only. Commercial pharmacy, pharmaceutical jurisprudence and pharmaceutical Latin

21 Questions. *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for

testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

b Standings. After January 1, 1918 a candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent in each subject. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in not more than three written subjects may be reexamined in those subjects. A candidate who has standings below 75 per cent in more than three written subjects must be reexamined in all subjects except practical pharmacy passed at 75 per cent or above. A candidate who attains a standing of at least 75 per cent in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

c Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

d Number of questions in the written examination. In the written examination

there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

e Samples in the practical examination. In the practical examination 10 samples shall be submitted for identity which shall be of Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the University.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary un-rated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and preliminary educational requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another state board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January 1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for admission to the examinations for licensed

pharmacist when the applicant affords evidence of having had the experience and the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania. South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 365 of the Regents Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not permitted to begin their attendance on any session later than November 15th. The University shall revise the list of matriculates submitted by the pharmacy schools

of the State on or before November 15th each year and shall report the result of such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the public health law or by these rules.

Registration of pharmacy schools

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the public health law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see section 27, rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and section 411 of Regents Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy as amended to date:

§ 411 Requirements. A school of pharmacy may be registered as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated, if it meets the following conditions:

(1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000. (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed regularly in giving instruction. (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica.

(4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for admission to the pharmacy school. (5) Not less than 15 Regents counts — 4 Foundation units — (subsequent to January 1918, 30 Regents counts) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement for matriculation. (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation. (7) A two-year course of professional instruction shall be afforded. (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be 25 weeks. (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course. (10) A minimum of recitation and laboratory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows, and the ratio of the hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 5 to 6.

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7.....	320	430	750
1907-8.....	385	515	900
1908-9.....	430	570	1000
1909-13.....	500	600	1100
1913-17.....	600	600	1200

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the mini-

minimum requirements to be met prior to 6 p. m.). (12) The details for registration shall be complete before recommendation shall be made to the Regents for action. (13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States. (14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more years of professional requirements for such recognition. (15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery or veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination. (16) Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same as New York schools. (17) The scholastic requirements for registration shall include at least those required by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. (18) Schools shall be recommended for registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the University. (19) The degree of graduate in pharmacy (Ph. G.) shall be the only degree recognized for the satisfactory completion of the two-year course. (20) The degree of

pharmaceutical chemist (Ph.C.) shall be conferred only after the satisfactory completion of three years of work of at least 600 hours each. After January 1, 1913, the entrance requirements shall be the satisfactory completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (21) January 1, 1913, the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy (B.S. in Phar.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 600 hours each. The entrance requirements to this course shall be four years of high school work equivalent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ units and the degree of Ph. G. earned before the degree of Ph. C. is conferred. (22) The degree of master of pharmacy (Phar. M.) shall be conferred only upon students entering after January 1, 1913 on requirements lower than the successful completion of four years of high school work. Applicants for this degree shall have completed the course leading to the degree of Ph. G. and one year's additional work in pharmacy of not less than 600 hours. (23) The degree of

doctor of pharmacy (Phar. D.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of two years of work after that required for the degree of B.S. in Phar.

(24) After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall before becoming eligible to admission to the senior class of another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. He may enter the junior class in any other school without such qualification. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of opening. Students shall not be registered later than two weeks after the opening of the term.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education. The professional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement

of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials, and forms will be sent on application (form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional). Institutions unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the University for one or more years as they meet the requirements for admission and for graduation set by the Regents standards.

§ 405 Recognition accorded accredited professional schools. Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list, viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school

accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case.

Schools of the United States, Canada
and Cuba, registered or accredited

June 1917

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Alabama Poly-
technic Institute (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Auburn; dean, Lynn S. Blake

Department of pharmacy, University
of Alabama (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar
st.), Mobile; dean, T. H. Frazer

School of pharmacy, Birmingham
Medical College (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; dean,
A. R. Bliss, jr

Transferred to University of Alabama and tem-
porarily discontinued

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't
University of California (two-year
course, Ph.G.; three-year course,
Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in
Phar.)

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean,
Franklin Theodore Green

College of pharmacy, University of S.
California (two-year course, Ph.G.)

70 *The University of the State of New York*

35th pl. & University av., Los Angeles;
dean, Laird J. Stabler

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, College of
Physicians and Surgeons of San
Francisco (two-year course,
Ph.C.), no application

14th st. (Mission & Valencia st.) San
Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

College of pharmacy, University of Colo-
rado (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1
year

Boulder; dean, Homer C. Washburn

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy, George
Washington University (three-
year course, Phar.D.), no application

808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean,
Henry E. Kalusowski

Pharmaceutic College, Howard Univer-
sity (three-year course, Phar.D.),
no application

5th & W. st. N. W., Washington;
secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Mercer Univer-
sity (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-
year course, Ph.C.)

Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean,
C. A. Struby

Accredited

Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

255 Courtland st., Atlanta; president, George F. Payne

Pharmacy department, University of Georgia (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Athens; director, Robert C. Wilson

Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president, R. C. Hood

ILLINOIS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Northwestern University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

2431 Dearborn st., Chicago; dean, John H. Long

School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

701 South Wood st., Chicago; acting dean, W. B. Day

Accredited

Central States College of Pharmacy, Loyola University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Hayes av. & Sheridan rd., Chicago; dean, R. H. Phillips

INDIANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Purdue University (four-year course, B.S. in

Phar.)

La Fayette; director, Charles B. Jordan

School of pharmacy, University of Notre Dame (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Notre Dame; dean, Robert L. Green
School of pharmacy, Valparaiso University (two-year course, Ph. G.), Valparaiso; dean, George D. Timmons

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Century bldg., Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

Tri-State College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

Angola; dean, C. C. Sherrard

IOWA

Registered

College of pharmacy, State University of Iowa (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-year course, Ph.C.)

Iowa City; dean, Wilber J. Teeters

Highland Park College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Des Moines; dean, E. O. Kagy

KANSAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Kansas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Mt Oread, Lawrence; dean, Lucius E. Sayre

KENTUCKY

Accredited

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.G.), no application
1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean,
O. C. Dilly

LOUISIANA

Registered

New Orleans College of Pharmacy,
Loyola University (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

1602-6 St Charles av., New Orleans;
dean, Philip Asher

School of pharmacy, Tulane University
of Louisiana (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean,
Isadore Dyer

MAINE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Orono; professor in charge, William
A. Jarrett

MARYLAND

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University
of Maryland (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore;
dean, Charles Caspari, jr

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

70 St Botolph, cor. of Garrison st.,
Boston; dean, Theodore J. Bradley

MICHIGAN

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Michigan (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year
course, B.S. in Phar.)

Ann Arbor; dean, J. O. Schlatterbeck

MINNESOTA

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Minnesota (two-year course, Ph.G.,
no longer given; three-year course,
Ph.C.; four-year course, B.S. in
Phar.; six-year course, Phar.D.)

University campus, S.E., Minneapolis;
dean, Frederick J. Wulling

MISSISSIPPI

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Mississippi (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph.C.)

University P. O.; dean, Henry M.
Faser

MISSOURI

Registered

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean, Henry M. Whelpley

Accredited

Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City; secretary, M. M. Whitney

School of pharmacy, National University of Arts and Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.), no recognition

St Louis; dean, E. A. Bernius

MONTANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Montana (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Missoula; dean, Charles E. Mollet

NEBRASKA

Registered

College of pharmacy, Creighton University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1410 Davenport st., Omaha; dean, Howard C. Newton

College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Lincoln; dean, Rufus A. Lyman

Fremont College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fremont; dean, S. L. Keller

76 *The University of the State of New York*

NEW JERSEY *Registered*

Department of pharmacy, College of
Jersey City (two-year course, Ph.G.)
96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean,
Joseph Koppel

Accredited

New Jersey College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
509-11 High st., Newark; dean,
Philemon E. Hommell

NEW YORK *Registered*

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't of
Union University (two-year
course, Ph.G.)
43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, Willis
G. Tucker

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.; three-year
course, Ph.C.)
265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn;
dean, William C. Anderson

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University
of Buffalo (two-year course, Ph.G.)
24 High st., Buffalo; dean, Willis G.
Gregory

College of Pharmacy of City of New
York, Department Columbia Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.G.;
three-year course, Ph.C.; four-year
course, B.S. in Phar.; six-year
course, Phar.D.)
115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean,
Henry H. Rusby

College of pharmacy, Fordham University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fordham rd. & Bathgate av., New York; dean, Jacob Diner

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant College (two-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president, Howard S. Bliss

NORTH CAROLINA

Accredited

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw University (three-year course), no application

Raleigh; dean, John B. Watson

School of pharmacy, University of North Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V. Howell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota Agricultural College (two-year course, Ph.G.; four-year course, B.S. in Phar.)

Fargo; President and dean, E. F. Ladd

OHIO

Registered

Cleveland School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

78 *The University of the State of New York*

1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean,
Edward Spease

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Ada; dean, D. C. Mohler

College of pharmacy, Ohio State Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.C.)

Columbus; dean, George B. Kauffman

Accredited

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phar.B.), no application

614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
dean, Walter R. Griess

Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo
University (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application

Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean,
W. McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Registered

School of pharmacy, State University
of Oklahoma (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Norman; dean, Howard S. Browne

OREGON

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Pacific Col-
lege (two-year course, Ph.G.; three-
year course, Ph.C.)

E. 6th & Oregon st., Portland; dean,
Clarence M. McKellips

Accredited

Course in pharmacy, Oregon Agricultural College (four-year course, B.S. in Phar.), 1 year
Corvallis; Adolph Ziefle

PENNSYLVANIA *Registered*

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chirurgical College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadelphia; dean, Julius W. Sturmer

Merged June 1916 with University of Pennsylvania, August 1916 with Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, department of University of Pittsburgh (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburgh; dean, Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple University (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia; dean, John R. Minehart

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean, Joseph P. Remington

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of Santo Tomás de Manila (four-year course, Ph.L.), no application

Manila; dean, D. Joaquin Garrido

PORTO RICO

Accredited

College of Pharmacy (course, one and one-half years), no application

San Juan; director, Rafael del Valle Sárraga

Closed temporarily

College of pharmacy, University of Porto Rico (three-year course, Ph.C.), 2 years

Rio Piedras; dean, Luis A. Saliva

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (three-year course, Ph. G.), no application

242-44 N. Main st., Providence; dean, Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Medical College of the State of South Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.). 1 year

Charleston; dean, Robert Wilson, jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, South Dakota State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Brookings; Prof. E. R. Serles

TENNESSEE

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Tennessee (two-year course, Ph.G.)

879 Madison av., Memphis; dean, Herbert T. Brooks

School of pharmacy, Vanderbilt University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Nashville; dean, J. T. McGill

Accredited

Meharry Pharmaceutical College (three-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

1118 First av. S., Nashville; president G. W. Hubbard

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Baylor University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

720 College av., Dallas; dean, E. H. Cary

School of pharmacy, University of Texas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Avenue B (9th & 10th st.) Galveston; dean, William S. Carter

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Department Southern Methodist University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. Jacob Schrodtt

Discontinued 1915

VIRGINIA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Medical College of
Virginia (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Clay & 12th st., Richmond; chairman
of faculty, Albert Bolenbaugh

WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Washington (two-year course, Ph.G.)
15th av. N. E., & E. 40th st., Seattle;
dean, Charles W. Johnson
Department of pharmacy, State Col-
lege of Washington (two-year
course, Ph.G.)
Pullman; head of dep't, A. F. Maxwell

WEST VIRGINIA

Accredited

Courses in pharmacy, School of Medicine,
West Virginia University (two-year
course, Ph.G.)
Morgantown: dean, John N. Simpson

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of
Wisconsin (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Madison; director, E. Kremers
School of pharmacy, Marquette Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.G.)
9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean,
Frederick C. Mayer

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg;
principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.M.B.), 1 year

St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto;
dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Montreal College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

163 Ontario st. W., Montreal; dean,
Alex. B. J. Moore

CUBA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Havana University
(four-year course, Phar.D.), 1 year

Havana; dean, Francisco Domingues

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding foreign schools
will be given by the Department on appli-
cation.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) Rules of the board require the equivalent of a grammar school education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board and in the office of the probate judge of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. (1) Determined by the board; (2) graduation from an approved school; (3) examination or five years' experience in charge of a pharmacy; (4) with the

board; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, F. E. Ryus, Ketchikan.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—rules of the board allow acceptance of time spent at school; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registration without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph. or who can show by affidavits that they have had 20 years drug store experience and who appear in person for the final mental test; (4) with the secretary of the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner or a specified equivalent; (2) four years' experience; (3) examination or graduation with Ph.G. degree from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, that is a member of the N. A. B. P. will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates the same courtesy; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. A. Gibson, Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) five years' experience in stores where

medical prescriptions are compounded and registration as assistant in same jurisdiction or as assistant or licentiate in another state; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually and with the clerk of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, Butler bldg., San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. E. Mortensen, Pueblo.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have the time spent in such schools counted as half experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, J. A. Leverty, 608 Park av., Bridgeport.

Cuba. (1) Graduation from Univ. of Havana or the equivalent; (2) graduation from four-year pharmacy course, in the Univ. of Havana or if qualifying at another institution, biennial examination in pharmacy at Univ. of Havana; (3) examination; (4) with the secretary of the Board of Health; (5) secretary Board of Health, Havana, Dr Frederico Escoto, Havana.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination—the board may enter into reciprocal relations with other State Boards; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Erdman Hoffman, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for graduation from approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmacy, W. T. Kerfoot, 7th and L streets, N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) Rules of the board require two years' acceptable high school experience, (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination—a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. W. Ramsaur, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the

recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ben S. Persons, Macon.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. E. Colpin, Salmon.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the board require examination equal to eighth grade work of public schools; (2) four years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—two years' allowance for attendance on approved school—or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination, or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board an-

nually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded — time spent in school may be accepted as experience; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. A. Stuckmeyer, Indianapolis.

Iowa. (1) Rules of the board require two years of high school or its equivalent; (2) two years' practice under a registered pharmacist, and graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C. Ph. F.; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission annually; (5) secretary State Commission of Pharmacy, Harry E. Eaton, State House, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) At least one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school — reciprocal registration in accordance with rules of N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, Edmund Dorsey, Ottawa.

Kentucky. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination — the board

may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions under a registered pharmacist; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Joseph T. Baltar, 3637 Magazine st., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank T. Crane, Machias.

Maryland. (1) None; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination—reciprocation with boards that are members of the N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ephraim Bacon, 30th and Calvert st., Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience in the United States—time spent in college recorded as half time; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with

the board; (5) secretary State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, W. S. Briry, Melrose.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutic work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Charles S. Koon, Muskegon.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathematics, composition and grammar; (2) four years' practical experience—two years' if a graduate of school requiring 12 months' laboratory work; (3) examination—the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward A. Tupper, Minneapolis.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt; (4) with the clerk of the county of residence; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, W. W. Ellis, Fernwood.

Missouri. (1) One year of high school; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where prescriptions are compounded; (3) ex-

amination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary of Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, E. G. Cox, Craig.

Montana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) prescribed by the board; (3) examination or four years' practical experience as practical druggist with a certificate of license from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. A. Riedel, Boulder.

Nebraska. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, S. E. Ewing, Creston

Nevada. (1) Fundamentals of a high school education; (2) five years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board annually and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. M. Taber, Elko.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another board

having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the Secretary of State; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, Herbert E. Rice, Nashua.

New Jersey. (1) Rules of the board require subsequent to July 1, 1918 at least a two-year high school course; (2) rules of the board require four years' apprenticeship and graduation from a two-year course of an approved school; (3) examination; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Edgar R. Sparks, Burlington.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination—graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination—proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, W. H. Duckworth, Clovis.

New York. (1) Not less than 15 Regents academic counts or the equivalent,

one year of a registered secondary school course, subsequent to 1918 not less than 30 counts or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist or druggist one year of which must have been in a pharmacy or drug store of the United States and a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, with at least nine months' attendance on a reputable school of pharmacy, two years may be deducted for attendance on a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) subsequent to January 1, 1913, three years' experience and at least one year of work in an approved school—subsequent to January 1, 1915, two years' experience and a diploma

from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) The certificate of the entrance examiner that the applicant has at least the equivalent of eight units as given in the high schools of the state; (2) graduation from an approved school with two years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions — graduates of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, M. Nile Ford, Columbus.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school with four years' experience, or from the pharmaceutic department of the University of Oklahoma and one year's experience or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees

of this board; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. R. Jarrett, Oklahoma City.

Oregon. (1) Rules of the board require at least one year of high school; (2) four years' experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, two years' attendance on a pharmacy school may be allowed as experience — subsequent to January 1916 one year in a recognized school of pharmacy will be required or evidence of registration and good standing with another state board; (3) examination or a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges to licensees of this board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Frank S. Ward, Salem.

Pennsylvania. (1) Rules of the board require one year in a standard high school or the equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma from a reputable school of this state or of some other state or foreign country which admits the graduates of reputable colleges of this state to their licensing examination; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) None; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable school

or four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the Director of Sanitation; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Raphael Lopez, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, J. J. Monclova, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of pharmacists annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, James E. Brennan, 5 N. Union st., Pawtucket.

South Carolina. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require evidence of three years' apprenticeship under licensed pharmacist; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require four years' high school work or its equivalent; (2) three years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricul-

tural College pharmacy course with one year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) Rules of the board require grammar school education; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—actual attendance at a reputable school not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent; (2) five years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a li-

cense from another board having an equal standard; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience—actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Mason G. Beebe, Burlington.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a recognized school; (3) examination—a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. L. Brandis, Capitol Bldg., Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from an approved school with at least a two years' course; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. B. Garrison, Connell.

West Virginia. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination—the board may exchange with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five years' practical experience; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward Williams, Madison.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, N. B. Bennett, Sheridan.

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The University of the
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Handbook
II

Higher Education

PHARMACY

LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

June 1914

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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The University of the State of New York

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Education Building, Albany

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- Buffalo — Wayne B. Bissell, Byron M. Hyde, Willis G. Gregory
- New York — Thomas F. Raymow, George C. Diekman, J. Leon Lascoff

On Questions

Warren L. Bradt, Alfred B. Husted

Syllabus

Dean Willis G. Gregory M.D., representing the New York State Board; Dean Henry H. Rusby M.D., representing the New York State schools; Assistant Commissioner Augustus S. Downing LL.D., representing The University of the State of New York.

Pharmacy Council 1914

The deans of the New York State schools.

The Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education is in charge of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, of the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and the relations and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of pharmacy student certificates and admission to examinations for druggists and pharmacists should be addressed to Mr Harlan H. Horner, Chief of Examinations Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

PHARMACY

Public health law, ch. 45 of the consolidated laws. Became a law June 8, 1910

Article II Pharmacy

[As amended to 1914]

- § 230 Definitions
- § 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses
- § 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees
- § 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules
- § 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores
- § 235 Apprentices and employees
- § 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments
- § 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting
- § 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions
- § 239 Construction of article; temporary permits
- § 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties
- § 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations
- § 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 Definitions. As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board* when not otherwise limited, means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals* when not otherwise limited, means the chemical materials of medicine.

4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, The University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopoeia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons* where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

17 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

18 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

§ 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses. The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date such board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute

the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally prac-

tised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be ap-

pointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from the moneys received under this article. He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into

the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 **Powers and duties of the board: records; employees.** Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines com-

pounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act shall on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be preserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules. Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to beginning the first year of study in the school 15 counts or the equivalent.

4 Has studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

1 Is more than 18 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.

4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

Apprentice. They shall admit to the examination for apprentice any candidate that pays a fee of \$1 and

1 Is more than 15 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has begun an apprenticeship for the term of practical experience required by this article.

Storekeeper. They shall admit to the examination for storekeeper any candidate that pays a fee of \$3 annually and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has had experience in dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharmacology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applications examined and licensed by other state exam-

ining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the license or certificate. The Regents on the recommendation of the board may revoke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

I For the examination, certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores. Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be

under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules, to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be

employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of 1000 inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store,

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year in a village or place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall

be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening, make this report, pay the fee and display the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 Apprentices and employees.

Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology. Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally liable for violations of this article by his apprentices or his unlicensed employees.

Other unlicensed assistants may be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

§ 236 **Working hours and sleeping apartments.** No apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours a week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one afternoon and evening off in each week and in addition thereto shall receive one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug store shall require any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. The provisions of this section alone regulate working hours

and sleeping apartments in pharmacies or drug stores.

§ 237 **Adulterating, misbranding and substituting.** A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopoeia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accord-

ance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States* or the *American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia*.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading in any particular regarding its contents, regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist. Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded

or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 **Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions.** It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of schedule A a suitable label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name

and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall remain in force till amended by the rules.

Prescriptions of opium, morphine and chloral. No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall refill more than once prescriptions containing opium or morphine or preparations of either of them or chloral, in which the dose of opium shall exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, or of morphine

1/20 of a grain, or of chloral 10 grains, except upon the written order of a physician.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not apply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white hel-

lebores and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 **Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties.** No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for

1 Any person to procure or to attempt to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy, drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the provisions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the

wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons for which violations no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted, as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adul-

terated, misbranded or substituted the same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent conviction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the provisions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by any corporation or association within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission or failure of the corporation or association as well as that of the officer, agent or other person; and that in case of violation of the provisions of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the

partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corporation and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations. In an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines or poisons to be

analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts, hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed part to the pharmacist, druggist or store-keeper from whose premises such sample was taken and delivered the other part so sealed to the chemist designated by the State Board of Pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun.

§ 241 **Schedules A, B and C.** These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B. Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of

tansy, veratrum viride and their pharmaceutical preparations, arsenical solutions, carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, strophanthus, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, white hellebore, or any drug, chemical or preparation which, according to the *Pharmacopoeia* and *Formulary* and *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeias*, is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents to four classes of persons:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as pharmacist.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as druggist.

3 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as apprentice.

4 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as storekeeper.

I Licensing of pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (a) the preliminary requirement; (b) the

professional requirement; (c) the licensing examination.

a Preliminary requirement. The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be secured upon evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the University. The equivalents are (1) 15 counts in Regents examinations at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this

head allowance is made for graduation from registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign countries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

b Professional requirement. The professional requirement consists of

1 Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph.G. or equivalent from a registered school.

2 Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Regents do not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the pharmacy law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more

than one junior subject shall, before becoming eligible for admission to another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of entrance.

c Licensing examinations. A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character; and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Regents of the University and answer papers are read and marked by the board which knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are (1) materia medica and botany; (2) toxicology and posology; (3) pharmaceutical chemistry; (4) practical pharmacy; (5) theoretical pharmacy.

Passing mark. A candidate in these examinations must have a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per

cent in any one subject. A candidate who obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects but does not fall below 60 per cent in the fifth, may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee. If he fails in one subject a second time, he must be reexamined in all subjects. An applicant who fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee. An applicant who obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

*Schedule of examinations for license to practise
pharmacology from 1911 to 1915*

YEAR	1911	1912	1913
Winter	Feb. 1-2	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Jan. 29-30
Spring	May 24-25	May 15-16	May 21-22
Summer	June 28-29	June 26-27	June 25-26
Autumn	Sept. 27-28	Sept. 18-19	Sept. 24-25

YEAR	1914	1915
Winter	Jan. 28-29	Jan. 27-28
Spring	May 20-21	May 26-27
Summer	June 24-25	June 30-July 1
Autumn	Sept. 23-24	Oct. 6-7

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning

Afternoon

9.15

1.15

Wednesday

Materia medica
and botanyPharmaceutical chem-
istryToxicology and
posology

Thursday

9.00

1.15

Practical pharmacy

Theoretical pharmacy

II Licensing of druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a druggist who

a Pays a fee of \$5.

b Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

c Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one of which must have been within five years of the date of his application, in a pharmacy of the United States, under the per-

sonal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

d Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [See pages 44-45].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

Rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy

1 Officers, their powers and duties. The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3-000), the expense thereof becoming a

proper expense pursuant to article XI of the public health law; shall prepare the annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the atten-

tion of the Attorney General. Meetings of such committees, when necessity exists, shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a pharmacy, drug store and store

7 Pharmacopoeia and Formulary. *a* Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the eighth de-

cennial revision of the *Pharmacopoeia* and the latest edition of the *National Formulary*, and no registration certificate shall be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

b Minimum equipment of utensils. Every registered pharmacy and drug store is required to have the following minimum equipment of utensils: One (1) base scale capable of weighing one grain or less; one (1) set of accurate troy weights from 1 grain to 2 drams; one (1) set of metric weights from 50 milligrams to 20 grams; a set of glass graduated measures, two or more in number capable of measuring from 10 minims to 16 fluid ounces; a set of glass graduated measures from 5 cubic centimeters to 500 cubic centimeters.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name

of the proprietor or the initials of the proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the public health law is construed as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and certificates

12 Signatures. Licenses must be signed in india ink.

13 Exchange of licenses. Any person that holds a license as a pharmacist granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the first day of January 1901 may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and receive a license to practise as a pharmacist anywhere within this State.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses. Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons in good standing whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, whether they have been licensed by the present board or by one of the former boards, on the payment of the fee of \$5. Legal evidence of the loss or destruction of the license must accompany the application for the substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: laudanum, carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

c Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited.

16 Apprentices. *a Registration.* Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Affidavits of experience to be accepted for admission to examination must show a minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

17 Applicants. *a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the University at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Failing in subjects' of the pharmacist examination. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects and

fails in the fifth subject may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee.

An applicant failing in any subject a second time must be reexamined in all subjects. The applicant that fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Failing in subjects of the druggist examination. An applicant that fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

d Passing in practical pharmacy. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the University and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

19 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accordance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Wednesday—9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany, toxicology
and posology

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry

Thursday—9 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work
and identification of substances

1.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy

21 Questions. *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

b Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

c Number of questions in the written. In the written examination there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

d Samples in the practical. In the practical examination 10 samples shall be

submitted for identity which shall be Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the University.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary un-rated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and preliminary educational requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another state board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January 1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for admission to the examinations for licensed pharmacist when the applicant affords evidence of having had the experience and

the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 365 of the Regents Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not permitted to begin their attendance on any session later than November 15th. The University shall revise the list of matriculates submitted by the pharmacy schools of the State on or before November 15th each year and shall report the result of

such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the public health law or by these rules.

Registration of pharmacy schools

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the public health law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see section 27, rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and section 411 of Regents Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of

the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy as amended to date:

§ 411 **Requirements.** A school of pharmacy may be registered as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated, if it meets the following conditions:

(1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000. (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed regularly in giving instruction. (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica. (4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for admission to the pharmacy school. (5) Not

less than 15 Regents counts (4 Foundation units) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement for matriculation. (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation. (7) A two-year course of professional instruction shall be afforded. (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be 25 weeks. (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course. (10) A minimum of recitation and laboratory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows, and the ratio of the hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 5 to 6.

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7.....	320	430	750
1907-8.....	385	515	900
1908-9.....	430	570	1000
1909-13.....	500	600	1100
1913-14.....	600	600	1200

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the minimum requirements to be met prior to 6 p. m.). (12) The details for registration shall be complete before recommendation

shall be made to the Regents for action. (13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States. (14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more years of professional requirements for such recognition. (15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery or veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination. (16) Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same as New York schools. (17) The scholastic requirements for registration shall include at least those required by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. (18) Schools shall be recommended for registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the Department. (19) The degree of graduate in pharmacy (Ph. G.) shall be the only degree recognized for the satisfactory completion of the two-year course. (20) The degree of pharmaceutical chemist (Ph.C.) shall be conferred only after the satisfactory completion of three years of work of at least

600 hours each. January 1, 1913, the entrance requirements shall be the satisfactory completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent and the degree of Ph. G. (21) January 1, 1913, the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy (B.S. in Phar.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 600 hours each. The entrance requirements to this course shall be four years of high school work equivalent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ units and the degree of Ph. G. (22) The degree of master of pharmacy (Phar. M.) shall be conferred only upon students entering after January 1, 1913 on requirements lower than the successful completion of four years of high school work. Applicants for this degree shall have completed the course leading to the degree of Ph. G. and one year's additional work in pharmacy of not less than 600 hours. (23) The degree of doctor of pharmacy (Phar. D.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of two years of work after that required for the degree of B.S. in Phar. (24) After January 1, 1913, a student

failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall before becoming eligible to admission to another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of entrance.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education. The professional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials, and forms will be sent on application

(form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional). Institutions unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the University for one or more years as they meet the requirements for admission and for graduation set by the Regents standards.

§ 405 **Recognition accorded accredited professional schools.** Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list, viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case.

Schools of the United States, Canada and Cuba, registered or accredited

June 1914

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Auburn; dean, E. R. Miller

Department of pharmacy, Birmingham Medical College (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; professor in charge, A. R. Bliss, jr

Department of pharmacy, University
of Alabama (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar
st.), Mobile; dean, E. D. Bondurant

ARKANSAS

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University of
Arkansas (two-year course, Ph.G.),
1 year

2d & Sherman st., Little Rock; dean,
Morgan Smith

Closed Sept. 1913

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't
University of California (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean,
Franklin Theodore Green

College of pharmacy, University of S.
California (two-year course, Ph.C.)

35th pl. & University av., Los Angeles;
dean, Laird J. Stabler

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, College of
Physicians and Surgeons of San
Francisco (two-year course,
Ph.C.), no application

14th st. (Mission & Valencia st.) San
Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

School of pharmacy, University of Colorado (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

Boulder; dean, Homer C. Washburn

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy, George Washington University (three-year course, Phar.D.), no application
808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean, Henry E. Kalusowski

Pharmaceutic college, Howard University (three-year course, Phar.D.), no application

5th & W st. N. W., Washington; secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Accredited

Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

255 Courtland st., Atlanta; president, George F. Payne

Pharmacy department, University of Georgia (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Athens; dean, Samuel C. Benedict

School of pharmacy, Mercer University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean, C. A. Struby

Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president, R. C. Hood

ILLINOIS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Northwestern University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

2431 Dearborn st., Chicago; dean, John H. Long

School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course, Ph.G.)

74 E. 12th st., Chicago; secretary, W. B. Day

Accredited

Central States College of Pharmacy, Loyola University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Hayes av. & Sheridan rd., Chicago; dean, R. H. Phillips

INDIANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Purdue University (four-year course, B.S. in phar.)

La Fayette; director, Charles B. Jordan

School of pharmacy, University of Notre Dame (two-year course, Ph. G.)

Notre Dame; dean, Robert L. Green

School of pharmacy, Valparaiso University (two-year course, Ph. G.),

1913-14

Valparaiso; dean, George D. Timmons

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application
Century bldg., Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

Tri-State College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year
Angola; dean, C. C. Sherrard

IOWA

Registered

College of pharmacy, State University of Iowa (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Iowa City; dean, Wilber J. Teeters
Highland Park College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Des Moines; dean, E. O. Kagy

KANSAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Kansas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Mt Oread, Lawrence; dean, Lucius E. Sayre

KENTUCKY

Accredited

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.D.), no application
1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean, Gordon L. Curry

LOUISIANA

Registered

New Orleans College of Pharmacy, Loyola University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1602-6 St Charles av., New Orleans; dean, Philip Asher

School of pharmacy, Tulane University
of Louisiana (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean,
Isadore Dyer

Accredited

College of pharmacy, New Orleans
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
1 year

Canal & Robertson st., New Orleans;
dean, R. T. Fuller

MAINE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Orono; professor in charge, William A.
Jarrett

MARYLAND

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University
of Maryland (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore;
dean, Charles Caspari, jr

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

St Botolph & Garrison st., Boston;
dean, Theodore J. Bradley

MICHIGAN

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Michigan (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Ann Arbor; acting dean, A. B. Stevens

MINNESOTA

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Minnesota (two-year course, Ph.G.)
University campus, S.E., Minneapolis;
dean, Frederick J. Wulling

MISSISSIPPI

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Mississippi (two-year course, Ph.G.)
University P. O.; dean, Henry M.
Faser

MISSOURI

Registered

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.)
2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean,
Henry M. Whelpley

Accredited

Kansas City College of Pharmacy
and Natural Sciences (two-year
course, Ph.G.), no application
712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City;
secretary, M. M. Whitney

School of pharmacy, National University
of Arts and Sciences (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

MONTANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Mon-
tana (--- -year course, Ph.G.)

Missoula; director, Charles E. Mollet

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Montana State
College of Agriculture and Mechanic
Arts (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1
year

Bozeman; dean, Charles E. Mollet

Transferred to University of Montana, July 17, 1913

NEBRASKA

Registered

College of pharmacy, Creighton Univer-
sity (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1410 Davenport st., Omaha; dean,
I. Curtis Arledge

School of pharmacy, University of Ne-
braska (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Lincoln; director, Rufus A. Lyman

NEW JERSEY

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University of the State of New Jersey (two-year course, Ph.G.) 1 year (graduates 1913-14 only that meet general preliminary education requirement.)
96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean, Joseph Koppel

New Jersey College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
509-11 High st., Newark; dean, Philemon E. Hommell

NEW JERSEY

Registered

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't of Union University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, Willis G. Tucker

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)
265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn; dean, William C. Anderson

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo (two-year course, Ph.G.)
24 High st., Buffalo; dean, Willis G. Gregory

76 *The University of the State of New York*

College of Pharmacy of City of New York, Department Columbia University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean, Henry H. Rusby

School of pharmacy, Fordham University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fordham; dean, William P. Healy

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant College (two-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president, Howard S. Bliss

NORTH CAROLINA

Accredited

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw University (three-year course), no application

Raleigh; dean, John B. Watson

School of pharmacy, University of North Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V. Howell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota Agricultural College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Fargo; dean, E. F. Ladd

OHIO

Registered

Cleveland School of Pharmacy, dep't
Western Reserve University (two-
year course, Ph.G.)

1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean,
William C. Alpers

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Ada; president, Albert E. Smith

College of pharmacy, Ohio State Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.C.)

Columbus; dean, George B. Kauffman

Accredited

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phar.B.), no application

614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
dean, Julius H. Eichberg

Department of pharmacy, Starling
Ohio Medical College (two-year
course, Ph.G.), no application

Park st. & Buttles av., Columbus;
dean, Harry R. Burbacher

Absorbed 1914 by Ohio State University

Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo
University (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application

Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean, W.
McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, State University of Oklahoma (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Norman; dean, Charles H. Stocking

OREGON

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Pacific College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

E. 6th & Oregon st., Portland; dean, Clarence M. McKellips

Accredited

Course in pharmacy, Oregon Agricultural College (four-year course, B.S. in Phar.), 1 year

Corvallis; Prof. C. M. McKellips

PENNSYLVANIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chirurgical College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadelphia; dean, Julius W. Sturmer

Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, department of University of Pittsburgh (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburgh; dean, Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple University (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia; dean, John R. Minehart

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (three-year course, P.D.), no application, 1 year

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean, Joseph P. Remington

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of Santo Tomás de Manila (four-year course, Ph.L.), no application
Manila; dean, D. Joaquin Garrido

PORTO RICO

Accredited

College of Pharmacy (course, one and one-half years), no application
San Juan; director, Rafael del Valle Sárraga

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (three-year course, Ph. G.), no application
242-44 N. Main st., Providence; dean, Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Medical College
of the State of South Carolina
(two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
Charleston; dean, Robert Wilson, jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, South Da-
kota State College of Agriculture &
Mechanic Arts (two-year course,
Ph.G.)
Brookings; Prof. Bower T. Whitehead

TENNESSEE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Vanderbilt
University (two-year course)
Nashville; dean, J. T. McGill
School of pharmacy, University of Ten-
nessee (two-year course, Ph.G.)
879 Madison av., Memphis; dean, Her-
bert T. Brooks

Accredited

Meharry Pharmaceutical College, Wal-
den University (three-year course,
Ph.C.), 1 year
1118 First av. S., Nashville; dean,
G. W. Hubbard

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Baylor University
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

720 College av., Dallas; dean, E. G.
Eberle

School of pharmacy, University of
Texas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Avenue B (9th & 10th st.) Galveston;
dean, William S. Carter

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Department South-
ern Methodist University (two-year
course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. Jacob
Schrodt

School of pharmacy, Texas Christian
University (two-year course, Ph.G.),
1 year

5th & Calhoun st., Fort Worth; dean,
R. H. Needham

Discontinued.

VIRGINIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University
College of Medicine (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

Clay & 12th st., Richmond; dean,
Roshier W. Miller

United 1913 with Virginia School of Pharmacy.

School of pharmacy, Medical College of
Virginia (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Clay & 12th st., Richmond; chairman
of faculty, Albert Bolenbaugh

Accredited

Virginia School of Pharmacy, Medical
College of Virginia (two-year
course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Marshall & College st., Richmond;
chairman of faculty, Frank M. Reade

United 1913 with department of pharmacy, Univer-
sity College of Medicine.

WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Washington (two-year course)

15th av. N. E., & E. 40th st., Seattle;
dean, Charles W. Johnson

Department of pharmacy, State Col-
lege of Washington (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

Pullman; head of dep't, A. F. Maxwell

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of
Wisconsin (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Madison; director, E. Kremers

School of pharmacy, Marquette Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.G.)

9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean,
R. E. W. Sommer

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year
422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg;
principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto;
dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Montreal College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application
163 Ontario st. W., Montreal; president, Leo S. Ryan

CUBA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Havana University
(four-year course, Phar.D.), 1 year
Havana; dean, Gabriel Casuso y Roque

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding foreign schools will be given by the Department on application.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. (1) Determined by the board; (2) graduation from an approved school; (3) examination or five years' experience in charge of a pharmacy; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, F. E. Ryus, Ketchikan.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—rules of the board allow acceptance of time spent at school; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registration without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the secretary of the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner or a specified equivalent; (2) four years' experience; (3) examination or graduation with Ph.G. degree from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, that is a member of the N. A. B. P. will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates the same courtesy; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. A. Gibson, Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) five years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded and registration as licentiate assistant in same jurisdiction or as licentiate in another state; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually and with the clerk of the county of

practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, Butler Bldg., San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. F. Thebus, Denver.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have time spent in such schools counted as experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, J. A. Leverty, Bridgeport.

Cuba. (1) Graduation from Univ. of Havana or the equivalent; (2) graduation from four-year pharmacy course, in the Univ. of Havana or if qualifying at another institution, biennial examination in pharmacy at Univ. of Havana; (3) examination; (4) with the secretary of the Board of Health; (5) secretary Board of Health, Havana, Dr Frederico Escoto, Havana.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist;

(3) examination; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. O. Bosley, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for graduation from approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmacy, W. T. Kerfoot, 7th and L streets, N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) None; (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination—a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination—registration is granted to licentiates of the State Medical Board; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. W. Ramsaur, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, C. D. Jordan, Monticello.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable

school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. M. Starrh, Twin Falls.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the board require examination equal to eighth grade work of public schools; (2) four years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—two years' allowance for attendance on approved school—or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination, or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded

—time spent in school may be accepted as experience; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Burton Cassaday, West Terre Haute.

Iowa. (1) Rules of the board require two years of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practice under registered pharmacist, or graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C. Ph. F.; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission annually; (5) secretary State Commission of Pharmacy, Harry E. Eaton, State House, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) At least one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school—reciprocal registration in accordance with rules of N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, W. E. Sheriff, Ellsworth.

Kentucky. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination—the board may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5)

secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the board quadrennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Joseph T. Baltar, 3637 Magazine st., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank T. Crane, Machias.

Maryland. (1) None; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination reciprocation with boards that are members of the N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ephraim Bacon, Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, Albert J. Brunelle, State House, Boston.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutic work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. T. Boden, Bay City.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathematics, composition and grammar; (2) four years' practical experience—two years' if a graduate of school requiring 12 months' laboratory work; (3) examination—the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward A. Tupper, Minneapolis.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt; (4) with the clerk of the county of residence; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, W. W. Ellis, Fayette.

Missouri. (1) One year of high school; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience

prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary of Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, C. E. Zinn, 300 W. Ninth st., Kansas City.

Montana. (1) Two years' high school, subsequent to 1915 three years; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions or graduation from an approved school with two years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. R. Montgomery, Butte.

Nebraska. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. Earle Harper, Spencer.

Nevada. (1) Fundamentals of a high school education; (2) five years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the United States; (4) with the board annually and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. M. Taber, Elko.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another board having equal requirements and granting

like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the Secretary of State; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, Herbert E. Rice, Nashua.

New Jersey. (1) Not prescribed; (2) four years' apprenticeship — two years spent in a school may be deducted from this time; (3) examination; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination — graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination — proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, Major B. Ruppe, Albuquerque.

New York. (1) Not less than 15 Regents academic counts or the equivalent, one year of a registered secondary school course; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist one year of which must have been in a

pharmacy of the United States and a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, one year may be deducted for attendance on reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) subsequent to January 1, 1913, three years' experience and at least one year of work in an approved school—subsequent to January 1, 1915, two years' experience and a diploma from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—graduates of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, M. Nile Ford, Columbus.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school with four years' experience, or from the pharmaceutic department of the University of Oklahoma and one year's experience or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. C. Burton, Stroud.

Oregon. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist or evidence of registration and good standing with another state board; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Frank H. Caldwell, Portland.

Pennsylvania. (1) Rules of the board require one year in a standard high school or the equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) None; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable school or four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the Director of Sanitation; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Raphael Lopez, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, J. J. Monclova, Rio Piedros.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of

pharmacists annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, James E. Brennan, Pawtucket.

South Carolina. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require evidence of three years' apprenticeship under licensed pharmacist; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require four years' high school work or its equivalent; (2) three years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricultural College pharmacy course with one year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) Rules of the board require grammar school education; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded —

actual attendance at a reputable school not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent; (2) five years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a license from another board having an equal standard; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience—actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Mason G. Beebe, Burlington.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a

recognized school; (3) examination—a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. A. Miller, Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—subsequent to July 1, 1913, evidence of one year's attendance on a recognized school of pharmacy—subsequent to July 1, 1914, graduation from an approved school with at least a two years' course; (3) examination or diploma from an approved school or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. B. Garrison, Connell.

West Virginia. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination—the board may exchange with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward Williams, Madison.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, R. A. Hopkins, Cheyenne.

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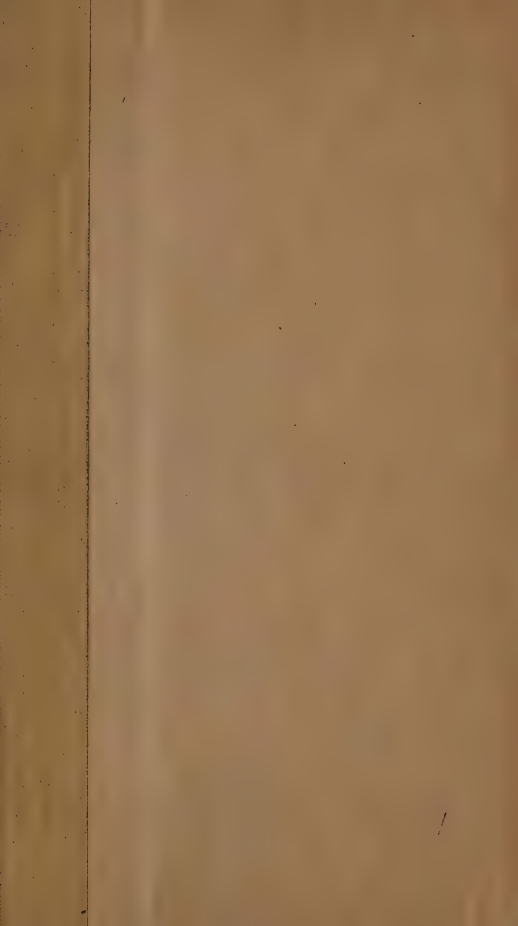
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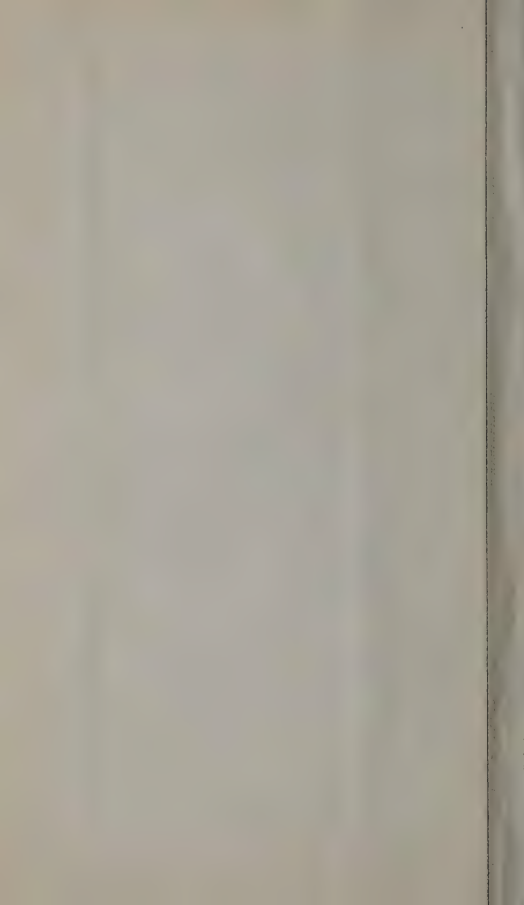


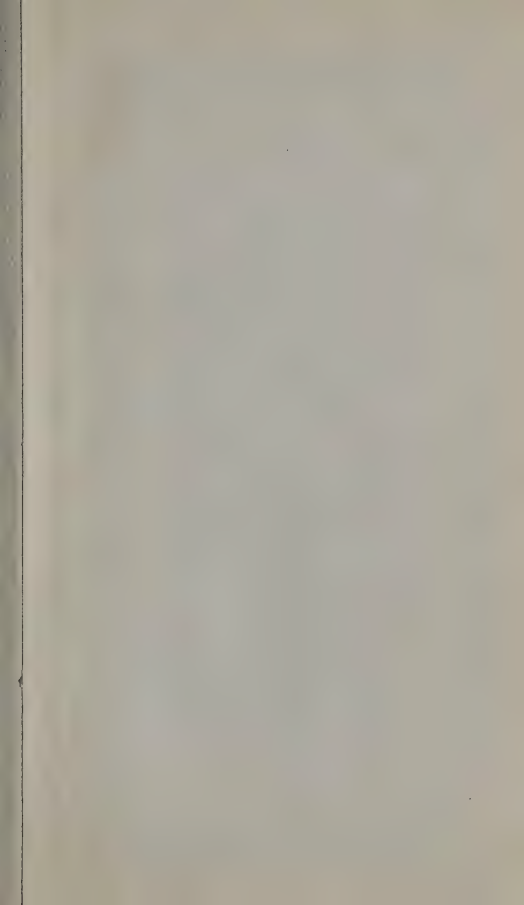
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Higher Education

PHARMACY

LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

July 1911

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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State Board of Pharmacy 1911

With years when terms expire

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New York — Clarence O. Bigelow, George C. Diekman, J. Leon Lascoff.

Questions

Warren L. Bradt, Alfred B. Husted.

Illabus

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Pharmacy Council 1911

The deans of the New York State schools.

The First Assistant Commissioner is in charge of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and the relations and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of pharmacy student certificates and admission to examinations for druggists and pharmacists should be addressed to Mr Harlan H. Horner, Chief of Examinations Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

PHARMACY

Public Health Law, ch. 45 of the consolidated laws. Became a law June 8, 1910

Article II Pharmacy

- § 230 Definitions
- § 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments
nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses
- § 232 Powers and duties of the board; records
employees
- § 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules
- § 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores
- § 235 Apprentices and employees
- § 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments
- § 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting
- § 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and
other prescriptions
- § 239 Construction of article; temporary permit
- § 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties
- § 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 Definitions. As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board* when not otherwise limited means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals* when not otherwise limited means the chemical materials of medicine

4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each

school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, the University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medi-

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cines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopoeia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons* where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as

maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

7 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

231 **State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses.** The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date the board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years

and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally practised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove an

examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action hereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be appointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from the moneys received under this article.

He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees. Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines compounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such

drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons and do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act

all on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be reserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules. Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

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1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to beginning the first year of study in the school 15 counts or the equivalent.

4 Has studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

1 Is more than 18 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.

4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

Apprentice. They shall admit to the examination for apprentice any candidate that pays a fee of \$1 and

1 Is more than 15 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has begun an apprenticeship for the term of practical experience required by this article.

Storekeeper. They shall admit to the examination for storekeeper any candidate that pays a fee of \$3 annually and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has had experience in dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharma-

cology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without

further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the license or certificate. The Regents on the recommendation of the board may revoke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

1 For the examination, certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores. Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules, to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist;

he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of a thousand inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store ;

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year in a village or

place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening, make this report, pay the fee and display

the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 Apprentices and employees.

Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology. Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally liable for violations of this article by his apprentices or his unlicensed employees. Other unlicensed assistants may be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

§ 236 **Working hours and sleeping apartments.** No pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours per week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug-store shall require or permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

§ 237 **Adulterating, misbranding and substituting.** A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopoeia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeo-*

pathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States or the *American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia*.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading in any particular regarding its contents, regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate,

acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist. Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 **Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions.** It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail

or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of schedule A a suitable label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection

by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall remain in force till amended by the rules.

Prescriptions of opium, morphine and chloral. No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall refill more than once prescriptions containing opium or morphine or preparations of either of them or chloral, in which the dose of opium shall exceed $1/4$ of a grain, or of morphine $1/20$ of a grain, or of chloral 10 grains, except upon the written order of a physician.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not ap-

ply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white helibore and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 **Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties.** No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for

1 Any person to procure or to attempt to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy, drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the provisions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons for which violation no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted,

as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adulterated, misbranded or substituted the same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent conviction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the pro-

visions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by any corporation or association within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission or failure of the corporation or association as well as that of the officer, agent or other person; and that in case of violation of the provisions of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corporation and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any

or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 241 **Schedules A, B and C.** These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharmaceutical preparations, arsenical solutions,

carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, strophanthus, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, white hellebore, or any drug, chemical or preparation which, according to the *Pharmacopoeia* and *Formulary* and *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeias*, is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

§ 5 This act shall take effect August 1, 1910, except that the provisions contained in section 231, which relate to the nomination and appointment of members of the

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State Board of Pharmacy and the organization of said board, shall take effect immediately.

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents to four classes of persons:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as **pharmacist**.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as **druggist**.

3 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as **apprentice**.

4 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as **storekeeper**.

I Licensing of pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (a) the preliminary requirement; (b) the

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professional requirement; (c) the licensing examination.

(a) **Preliminary requirement.** The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be secured upon evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the Department. The equivalents are (1) 15 counts in Regents examinations at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this

head allowance is made for studies completed in registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign countries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

(b) Professional requirement. The professional requirement consists of

(1) Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph. G. or equivalent from a registered school.

(2) Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Department does not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the Pharmacy Law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

(c) **Licensing examinations.** A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit evidence, verified by oath and satisfactory to the Department, that he

(1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character, and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Department and answer papers are read and marked by the board who knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are (1) materia medica and botany; (2) toxicology and posology; (3) pharmaceutical chemistry; (4) practical pharmacy; (5) theoretical pharmacy.

Passing mark. A candidate in these examinations must have a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject. A candidate who obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects but does not fall below 60 per cent in the fifth, may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee. If he fails in one subject a second time, he must be reexamined in all subjects. An applicant who fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional

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fee. An applicant who obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

Schedule of examinations for license to practise pharmacology from 1911 to 1915

YEAR	1911	1912	1913
Winter	Feb. 1-2	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Jan. 29-30
Spring	May 24-25	May 15-16	May 21-22
Summer	June 28-29	June 26-27	June 25-26
Autumn	Sept. 27-28	Sept. 18-19	Sept. 24-25

YEAR	1914	1915
Winter	Jan. 28-29	Jan. 27-28
Spring	May 20-21	May 26-27
Summer	June 24-25	June 30-July 1
Autumn	Sept. 23-24	Oct. 6-7

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning	Afternoon
9.15	1.15

Wednesday

Materia medica and botany	Pharmaceutical chem- istry
Toxicology and posology	

Thursday

9.00

1.15

Practical pharmacy Theoretical pharmacy

II Licensing of druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a druggist who

(a) Pays a fee of \$5.

(b) Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

(c) Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one of which must have been within five years of the date of his application, in a pharmacy of the United States, under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

(d) Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and

in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [*See* pages 44-45].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

Rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy

I Officers, their powers and duties.

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), the expense thereof becoming a proper expense pursuant to article XI of the Public Health Law; shall prepare the

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annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the attention of the Attorney General. Meetings of such committees, when necessity exists,

shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a pharmacy, drug store and store

7 Pharmacopoeia and formulary. Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the eighth decennial revision of the Pharmacopoeia and the latest edition of the National Formulary, and no registration certificate shall

be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name of the proprietor or the initials of the proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the Public Health Law is construed as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and certificates

12 Signatures. Licenses must be signed in India ink.

13 Exchange of licenses. Any person that holds a license as a pharmacist granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the first day of January 1901 may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and receive a license to practise as a pharmacist anywhere within this State.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses. Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons in good standing whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, whether they have been licensed by the present board or by one of the former boards, on the payment of the fee of \$5. Legal evidence of the loss or destruction of the license must accompany the application for the substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store

shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: laudanum, carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

c Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited.

16 Apprentices. *a Registration.* Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

17 Applicants. *a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be ac-

accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the Department at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Failing in subjects of the pharmacist examination. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects and fails in the fifth subject may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee.

An applicant failing in any subject a second time must be reexamined in all subjects. The applicant that fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Failing in subjects of the druggist examination. An applicant that fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

d Passing in practical pharmacy. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the Department and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

19 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accordance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Wednesday—9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany, toxicology
and posology.

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry.

Thursday — 9 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances.

1.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy.

21 **Questions.** *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

b Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

c Number of questions in the written.

In the written examination there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

d Samples in the practical. In the practical examination 10 samples shall be submitted for identity which shall be Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent—total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per

cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the Department.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary unrated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and preliminary educational requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another State board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January 1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the

pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for admission to the examinations for licensed pharmacist when the applicant affords evidence of having had the experience and the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31 of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 343 of the Regents Revised Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not

permitted to begin their attendance on any session later than November 15th. The Department shall revise the list of matriculates submitted by the pharmacy schools of the State on or before November 15th each year and shall report the result of such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the Public Health Law or by these rules.

Registration of pharmacy schools

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the Public Health Law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see § 27, rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and § 411 Regents Revised Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the Board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy are amended to date:

- (1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000.
- (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed regularly in giving instruction.
- (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica.
- (4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for

admission to the pharmacy school. (5) Not less than 15 counts (academic) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement. (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation. (7) A two-year course of instruction shall be afforded. (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be not less than 25 weeks of 15 hours a week. (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course. (10) A minimum of recitation and laboratory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows:

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7	320	430	750
1907-8	385	515	900
1908-9	430	570	1000
1909-10	500	600	1100

An hour is the measure of the work prepared for a weekly recitation, lecture or quiz in a higher institution. Two hours of dissection or demonstration in the laboratory are equivalent to a recitation hour, and the ratio of the hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 3 to 4.

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the minimum requirements met prior to 6 p. m.).

(12) The details for registration shall be completed when referred to the Regents for action.

(13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States.

(14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more year's professional requirements for such recognition.

(15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery, veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination.

(16) Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same as New York schools.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the First Assistant Commissioner. The professional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials and forms will be sent on application (form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional.) Professional schools unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the Department for one or more years of professional training as they meet the requirements for admission and for professional training required by the Regents standards.

§ 418 Recognition accorded accredited professional schools. Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list, viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion

of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case. The recognition accorded extinct, merged or consolidated schools is retained for convenience of reference till published in historical and permanent form.

Schools of the United States, Canada
and Cuba, registered or accredited

June 1911

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (two-year course), 1 year

Auburn; president, Charles C. Thach
Department of Pharmacy, Birmingham
Medical College (two-year course),
1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; dean,
B. L. Wyman

Department of pharmacy, University
of Alabama (two-year course), 1
year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar)
Mobile; dean, Rhet Goode

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't
University of California (two-year
course, Ph.C.)

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean,
Franklin Theodore Green

College of Pharmacy, University of
S. California (two-year course,
Ph.C.)

36th st. & Wesley av., Los Angeles;
dean, Laird J. Stabler

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Accredited

Department of Pharmacy, College of
Physicians and Surgeons of San
Francisco (two-year course,
Ph.C.), 1 year
14th st. (Mission & Valencia) San
Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

University of Colorado, School of
Pharmacy (three-year course,
Ph.C.), no recognition
864 14th st., Boulder; Prof. Homer
C. Washburn

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy, George
Washington University (three-
year course, Phar.D.), 1 year
808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean,
Henry E. Kalusowski

United with university, January 1906.

Pharmaceutic college, Howard Univer-
sity (three-year course, Phar.D.),
1 year

5th & W st. N. W., Washington;
secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Accredited

Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-
year course), 1 year

- 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ –102 $\frac{1}{2}$ Edgewood av., Atlanta; president, George F. Payne
School of pharmacy, Mercer University (two-year course, Phar.B.), no recognition
Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean, W. F. Gidley
Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course), no recognition
93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president, Hansell Crenshaw

ILLINOIS

Registered

- School of pharmacy, Northwestern University (two-year course)
Lake & Dearborn st., Chicago; acting dean, Charles W. Patterson
School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course)
Michigan blvd. & 12th st., Chicago; secretary, W. B. Day

Accredited

- School of pharmacy, Illinois Medical College (two-year course), 1 year
182–90 Washington blvd., Chicago; dean, Frank E. Fisk
Extinct 1906.

INDIANA

Registered

- School of pharmacy, Notre Dame University (two-year course)
Notre Dame; president, John Cavanaugh

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy—
no recognition

Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

School of pharmacy, Purdue University (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

La Fayette; director, Charles B. Jordan

School of pharmacy, Valparaiso University (two-year course), 1 year

Valparaiso; dean, George D. Timmons

School of Pharmacy, Winona Technical Institute—no recognition

1500 E. Michigan st., Indianapolis; dean, J. H. Gertler

Became Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, January 1910.

Tri-State College of Pharmacy and Chemistry—no recognition

Angola; dean, C. C. Sherrard

IOWA

Registered

College of Pharmacy, State University of Iowa (two-year course)

Iowa City; dean, Wilber J. Teeters

Accredited

Highland Park College of Pharmacy (two-year course), 1 year

Des Moines; president, O. H. Longwell

Iowa College of Pharmacy, Drake
University (two-year course), 1
year

Des Moines; dean, William Steven-
son

Extinct 1906.

Keokuk College of Pharmacy, Keokuk
Medical College—no recognition

Keokuk; secretary, G. Arthur Kie-
daisch

Extinct.

KANSAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Kansas (two-year course)

1323 Ohio st., Mt Oread, Lawrence;
dean, Lucius E. Sayre

KENTUCKY

Accredited

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-
year course), 1 year

1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean,
Gordon L. Curry

LOUISIANA

Registered

Department of Pharmacy, Tulane Uni-
versity of Louisiana (two-year
course, Phar.C.)

Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean,
Isadore Dyer

Accredited

College of pharmacy, New Orleans
University—no recognition

Canal & Robertson st., New Orleans;
dean, R. T. Fuller

New Orleans College of Pharmacy
(two-year course), 1 year
1602-6 St Charles av., New Orleans;
dean, Philip Asher

MAINE

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course, Phar.C.)
Orono; Prof. Wilbur F. Jackman

MARYLAND

Registered

Department of Pharmacy, University
of Maryland (two-year course,
Phar.D.)
Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore;
dean, Charles Caspari jr

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Phar.D.)
St Botolph & Garrison st., Boston;
acting dean, Thomas J. O'Brien

MICHIGAN

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Michigan (two-year course, Ph.C.)
Ann Arbor; dean, Julius O. Schlott-
terbeck

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Detroit College of Medicine (two-year course), 1 year

St Antoine & Mullett st., Detroit; dean, John E. Clark

Closed during fall of 1905.

Department of pharmacy, Ferris Institute (two-year course), no recognition

Big Rapids; Prof. C. L. Pickel

MINNESOTA

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of Minnesota (two-year course, Phar.B.)

University av. (11th to 18th S. E.), Minneapolis; dean, Frederick J. Wulling

MISSOURI

Accredited

Barnes College of Pharmacy, Barnes University (two-year course), 1 year

Garrison & Lawton av., St Louis; dean, H. W. Friedewald

Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences (two-year course), 1 year

712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City; secretary, J. T. Mitchell

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-year course), 1 year

2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean, Henry M. Whelpley

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NEBRASKA

Accredited

Creighton College of Pharmacy,
Creighton University (two-year
course), 1 year

1410 Davenport st., Omaha; acting
dean, William P. Whelan

Became a department of the University, Septem-
ber 1905.

NEW JERSEY

Accredited

Department of Pharmacy, University
of the State of New Jersey (two-
year course), 1 year

96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean,
Herman J. Lohmann

New Jersey College of Pharmacy
(two-year course), 1 year

509-11 High st., Newark; dean,
Philemon E. Hommell

NEW YORK

Registered

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't
Union University (two-year
course)

43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, Willis
G. Tucker

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-
year course)

265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn;
dean, William C. Anderson

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University
of Buffalo (two-year course,
Phar.B.)

Main & High st., Buffalo; dean,
Willis G. Gregory

College of Pharmacy of City of New
York, Columbia University (two-
year course)

115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean,
Henry H. Rusby

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant
College (two-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president, Howard S.
Bliss

NORTH CAROLINA 1

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University
of North Carolina (two-year
course), 1 year

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V.
Howell

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw
University (three-year course), no
recognition

Raleigh; dean, Charles B. Crowell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota
Agricultural College (two-year
course)

Fargo; dean, E. F. Ladd

OHIO

Registered

Cleveland School of Pharmacy, dep't
Western Reserve University (two-
year course)

1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean,
N. A. Dubois

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern
University (two-year course)

Ada; dean, D. C. Mohler

College of pharmacy, Ohio State Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.C.)

N. High st., Columbus; dean, George
B. Kauffman

The Scio College of Pharmacy (two-
year course)

Scio; dean, J. H. Beal

Merged 1908 with Pittsburg, Pa. College Phar-
macy.

Accredited

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, Ohio
University (two-year course,
Phar.B.), 1 year

614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
actuary, Charles T. P. Fennel

Department of pharmacy, Starling
Ohio Medical College (two-year
course), 1 year

Park st. & Buttles av., Columbus;
dean, Harry R. Burbacher

Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo
University (two-year course), no
recognition

Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean, W.
McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Accredited

School of Pharmacy, State University
of Oklahoma (two-year course,
Ph.C.), 1 year

Norman; dean, Homer C. Washburn

OREGON

Accredited

Course in pharmacy, Oregon Agricultural
College (four-year course,
B.S. in Phar.), 1 year

Corvallis; Prof. Abraham L. Knisely

PENNSYLVANIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chi-
rurgical College (two-year course)

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadel-
phia; dean, I. V. Stanley Stanislaus

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy
(three-year course, Phar.D.)

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean,
Joseph P. Remington

Pittsburg College of Pharmacy (two-
year course)

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburg; dean,
Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple
University (two-year course), no
recognition

18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia;
dean, John R. Minehart

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of Santo Tomás de Manila (two-year course), no recognition
Manila; rector, Fr. Raymundo Velazquez

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (three-year course), no recognition
112 Brown st., Providence; dean, Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

College of Pharmacy, Medical College of the State of South Carolina (two-year course), no recognition
165 Rutledge av., Charleston; dean, Robert Wilson jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, South Dakota State College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts (two-year course)
Brookings, Prof. Bower T. Whitehead

TENNESSEE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Vanderbilt University (two-year course, Ph.C.)
Vanderbilt Campus, Nashville; dean, J. T. McGill

Accredited

Department of organic chemistry and
pharmacy, University of Tennessee
—1 year

Knoxville; president, Brown Ayres
No course in pharmacy 1911.

Meharry Pharmaceutical College, Wal-
den University—no recognition
Maple & Chestnut st., Nashville;
dean, G. W. Hubbard

School of pharmacy, University of the
South—no recognition

Sewanee; dean, John S. Cain

Extinct 1909.

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Texas (two-year course)

Avenue B (8th & 10th) Galveston;
dean, William S. Carter

Accredited

College of Pharmacy, Southwestern
University (two-year course), no
recognition

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. E. H.
Golaz

Became 1911 Pharmaceutical department Southern
Methodist University.

Pharmaceutical department, Southern
Methodist University (two-year
course), no recognition

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. E. H.
Golaz

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School of pharmacy, Fort Worth
School of Medicine, Texas Chris-
tian University (two-year course),
no recognition

5th & Calhom st., Dallas; dean, W. R.
Thompson

School of Pharmacy, Baylor University
(two-year course), 1 year

180 College av., Dallas; dean, E. G.
Eberle

VIRGINIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University
College of Medicine (two-year
course)

Clay & 12th st., Richmond; dean,
Roshier W. Miller

Virginia School of Pharmacy, Medical
College of Virginia (two-year
course)

Marshall & College st., Richmond;
dean, Christopher Tompkins.

WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Washington (two-year course,
Ph.C.)

15th av. (40th & 41st), Seattle; dean,
Charles W. Johnson

Department of pharmacy, State Col-
lege of Washington (two-year
course)

Pullman. George H. Watt, head of
department

WEST VIRGINIA

Accredited

Course in pharmacy, West Virginia University—no recognition

Morgantown; president, Daniel B. Purinton

No longer given.

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of Wisconsin (two-year course)

Madison; director, E. Kremers

Department of pharmacy, Marquette University (two-year course)

9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean, R. E. W. Sommer

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy—no recognition

422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg; principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.B.), 1 year

St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto; dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Montreal College of Pharmacy (two-year course), no recognition
163 Ontario st., W., Montreal; president, David Watson

CUBA

Accredited

School of Pharmacy, Havana University (4 groups, Phar.D.), no recognition
Dean, Gabriel Casuso y Roque

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding registered foreign schools will be given by the Education Department on application.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. No law.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registra-

tion without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the secretary of the board, annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner or a specified equivalent; (2) three years' experience; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, if satisfactory, will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates this courtesy; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) five years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually and with the clerk of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secre-

tary State Board of Pharmacy, S. L. Bresler, Denver.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have time spent in such schools counted as experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, J. A. Levery, Bridgeport.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Norman C. Downs, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for attendance on approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmacy, S. L. Hilton, 1033 22d st. N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) None; (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination — a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination—registration is granted to licentiates of the

State Medical Board and to all active members of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. W. Ramsaur, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, C. D. Jordan, Monticello.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. M. Starrh, Shoshone.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the board require examination equal to eighth grade work

of public schools; (2) four years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—two years' allowance for attendance on approved school—or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a four-year course in an approved school—service in a pharmacy where prescriptions are compounded not to exceed two years may be accepted as an equivalent for the same time of attendance on school—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt from the above requirements; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. H. Fogas, Mt Vernon.

Iowa. (1) None; (2) four years' practice under registered pharmacist, or graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C. Ph. F.; (3) examination; (4) with the commission annually; (5) secretary State Commission of Pharmacy, Edward J. Moore, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions;

(3) examination or graduation from an approved school; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, W. E. Sherriff, Ellsworth.

Kentucky. (1) Satisfactory examination in the English language to be prescribed by the board; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination—the board may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the board quadrennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Fred A. Earhart, 3100 Chippewa st., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank W. Bucknam, Skowhegan.

Maryland. (1) None; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ephraim Bacon, Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) none; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, Peter J. McCormick, Cambridge.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutic work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, John J. Campbell, Pigeon.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathematics, composition and grammar; (2) four years' practical experience—two years' if a graduate of school requiring 12 months' laboratory work; (3) examination—the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Charles T. Heller, St Paul.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years practical experience; (3) examination—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt;

(4) with the clerk of the county or residence; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, L. H. Wilkinson, Greenwood.

Missouri. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary of Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, C. E. Zinn, 300 W. Eighth st., Kansas City.

Montana. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions or graduation from an approved school with two years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Sidney J. Coffee, Missoula.

Nebraska. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Frank Koss, Freemont.

Nevada. (1) Grammar school education; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the United States; (4) with the board and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary

State Board of Pharmacy, R. L. Prouty, Tonopah.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the Secretary of State; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, Frank H. Wingate, Nashua.

New Jersey. (1) Not prescribed; (2) four years' apprenticeship—two years spent in a school may be deducted from this time; (3) examination; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination—graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination—proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Fischer, Santa Fé.

New York. (1) Not less than 15 Regents academic counts or the equivalent, one year of a registered secondary school course; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States and a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, one year may be deducted for attendance on reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—time spent in an approved school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience subsequent to January 1, 1913, three years' experience and at least one year of work in an approved school—

subsequent to January 1, 1915, two years' experience and a diploma from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—graduates of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Frank H. Frost, Columbus.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school with four years' experience, or from the pharmaceutical department of the University of Oklahoma and one year's experience or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. C. Burton, Stroud.

Oregon. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school with two years' practical experience; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a certificate of registration from another state board which is an active member of the N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Oregon Board of Pharmacy, Frank C. Pozzi, Portland.

Pennsylvania. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) None; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable school or four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, E. M. Chervenka, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from

another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, Alfonso G. Zerbi, San Juan.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of pharmacists annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, James E. Brennan, Pawtucket.

South Carolina. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require evidence of three years' apprenticeship; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require three years' high school work; (2) three years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricultural College pharmacy course with one year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) Rules of the board require grammar school education; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State

Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) "Sufficient preliminary general education"; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—actual attendance at a reputable school not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent; (2) five years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a license from another board having an equal standard; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience—actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. F. Davis, Barre.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a recognized school; (3) examination—a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. A. Miller, Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or diploma from an approved school or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, P. Jensen, Fern Hill.

West Virginia. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination—the board may change with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the Commission; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward Williams, Madison.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, C. B. Gunnell, Evanston.

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State of New York
Education Department

Handbook
II

No 11, 12

Higher Education

PHARMACY

LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

May 1912

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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New York State Education Department

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With years when terms expire

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State Board of Pharmacy 1911

With years when terms expire

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1913	BYRON M. HYDE, 202 Main st .	Rochester
1914	JOHN HURLEY	Little Falls
1914	J. LEON LASCOFF, Lexington av.	
	and 83d st.	New York
1914	JOHN R. WALL, 50 W. 12th st. .	New York
1915	ALFRED B. HUESTED, <i>Vic. President</i> ,	Albany
1915	WAYNE B. BISSELL, 500 S. Salina st.	Syracuse
1915	WILLIS G. GREGORY, 319 Main st.	Buffalo
	<i>Secretary</i> , WARREN L. BRADT, Albany	

COMMITTEES

On Violations

Albany — John Hurley, Alfred B. Husted, John R. Wall;

Buffalo — Wayne B. Bissell, Byron M. Hyde, Willis G. Gregory.

New York — Clarence O. Bigelow, George C. Diekman, J. Leon Lascoff.

On Questions

Warren L. Bradt, Alfred B. Husted.

Syllabus

Dean Willis G. Gregory M.D., representing the New York State Board; Dean Henry H. Rusby M.D., representing the New York State schools; Assistant Commissioner Augustus S. Downing LL.D., representing the Education Department.

Pharmacy Council 1912

The deans of the New York State schools.

The First Assistant Commissioner is in charge of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, of the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and the relations and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of pharmacy student certificates and admission to examinations for druggists and pharmacists should be addressed to Mr Harlan H. Horner, Chief of Examinations Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

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PHARMACY

Public Health Law, ch. 45 of the consolidated laws. Became a law June 8, 1910

Article 11 Pharmacy

As amended to 1912

- § 230 Definitions
- § 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses
- § 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees
- § 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules
- § 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores
- § 235 Apprentices and employees
- § 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments
- § 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting
- § 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions
- § 239 Construction of article; temporary permits
- § 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties
- § 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 Definitions. As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board* when not otherwise limited, means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals* when not otherwise limited, means the chemical materials of medicine.

4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each

school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, the University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medi-

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cines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopoeia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons* where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as

maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

17 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

18 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

§ 231 **State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses.** The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date such board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years

and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally practised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove any

examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be appointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from

the moneys received under this article. He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 **Powers and duties of the board; records; employees.** Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines compounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such

drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act

shall on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be preserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules. Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

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1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to beginning the first year of study in the school 15 counts or the equivalent.

4 Has studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

1 Is more than 18 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.

4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

Apprentice. They shall admit to the examination for apprentice any candidate that pays a fee of \$1 and

1 Is more than 15 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has begun an apprenticeship for the term of practical experience required by this article.

Storekeeper. They shall admit to the examination for storekeeper any candidate that pays a fee of \$3 annually and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has had experience in dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharma-

cology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applications examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without

further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the license or certificate. The Regents on the recommendation of the board may revoke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

1 For the examination, certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores. Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules, to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist;

he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of a thousand inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store;

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year in a village or

place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening, make this report, pay the fee and display

the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 **Apprentices and employees.**

Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology. Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally liable for violations of this article by his apprentices or his unlicensed employees. Other unlicensed assistants may be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing,

compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

§ 236 **Working hours and sleeping apartments.** No apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours a week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug store shall require any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

§ 237 **Adulterating, misbranding and substituting.** A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from

the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopocia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeo-*

pathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States or the American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading in any particular regarding its contents, regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate,

acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist. Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 **Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions.** It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail

or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of schedule A a suitable label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection

by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall remain in force till amended by the rules.

Prescriptions of opium, morphine and chloral. No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall refill more than once prescriptions containing opium or morphine or preparations of either of them or chloral, in which the dose of opium shall exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, or of morphine $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain, or of chloral 10 grains, except upon the written order of a physician.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not ap-

ply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white helibore and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 **Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties.** No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for

1 Any person to procure or to attempt to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy, drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the provisions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons for which violations no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted,

as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adulterated, misbranded or substituted the same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent conviction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the pro-

visions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by any corporation or association within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission or failure of the corporation or association as well as that of the officer, agent or other person; and that in case of violation of the provisions of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corporation and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any

or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 241 **Schedules A, B and C.** These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharmaceutical preparations, arsenical solutions,

carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, strophanthus, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, white hellebore, or any drug, chemical or preparation which, according to the *Pharmacopocia* and *Formulary* and *Homeopathic Pharmacopocias*, is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prosecuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents to four classes of persons:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as pharmacist.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as druggist.

3 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as apprentice.

4 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as storekeeper.

I Licensing of pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (a) the preliminary requirement; (b) the

professional requirement; (c) the licensing examination.

(a) **Preliminary requirement.** The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be secured upon evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the Department. The equivalents are (1) 15 counts in Regents examinations at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this

head allowance is made for graduation from registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign countries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

(b) **Professional requirement.** The professional requirement consists of

(1) Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph.G. or equivalent from a registered school.

(2) Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Department does not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the Pharmacy Law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more

than one junior subject shall, before becoming eligible for admission to another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of entrance.

(c) **Licensing examinations.** A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit evidence, verified by oath and satisfactory to the Department, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character, and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Department and answer papers are read and marked by the board which knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are (1) materia medica and botany; (2) toxicology and posology; (3) pharmaceutical chemistry; (4) practical pharmacy; (5) theoretical pharmacy.

Passing mark. A candidate in these examinations must have a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per

cent in any one subject. A candidate who obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects but does not fall below 60 per cent in the fifth, may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee. If he fails in one subject a second time, he must be reexamined in all subjects. An applicant who fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee. An applicant who obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

Schedule of examinations for license to practise pharmacology from 1911 to 1915

YEAR	1911	1912	1913
Winter	Feb. 1-2	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Jan. 29-30
Spring	May 24-25	May 15-16	May 21-22
Summer	June 28-29	June 26-27	June 25-26
Autumn	Sept. 27-28	Sept. 18-19	Sept. 24-25

YEAR	1914	1915
Winter	Jan. 28-29	Jan. 27-28
Spring	May 20-21	May 26-27
Summer	June 24-25	June 30-July 1
Autumn	Sept. 23-24	Oct. 6-7

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning

Afternoon

9.15

1.15

Wednesday

Materia medica
and botany

Pharmaceutical chem-
istry

Toxicology and
posology

Thursday

9.00

1.15

Practical pharmacy

Theoretical pharmacy

II Licensing of druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a druggist who

(a) Pays a fee of \$5.

(b) Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

(c) Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one of which must have been within five years

of the date of his application, in a pharmacy of the United States, under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

(d) Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [See pages 43-44].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

Rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy

I Officers, their powers and duties.

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3-000), the expense thereof becoming a proper expense pursuant to article XI of

the Public Health Law; shall prepare the annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the attention of the Attorney General. Meetings

of such committees, when necessity exists, shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a pharmacy, drug store and store

7 Pharmacopoeia and formulary. Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the eighth decennial revision of the Pharmacopoeia and the latest edition of the National Form-

ulary, and no registration certificate shall be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name of the proprietor or the initials of the proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the Public Health Law is construed as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and certificates

12 Signatures. Licenses must be signed in India ink.

13 Exchange of licenses. Any person that holds a license as a pharmacist granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the first day of January 1901 may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and receive a license to practise as a pharmacist anywhere within this State.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses. Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons in good standing whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, whether they have been licensed by the present board or by one of the former boards, on the payment of the fee of \$5. Legal evidence of the loss or destruction of the license must accompany the application for the substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store

shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: laudanum, carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

c Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited.

16 Apprentices. *a Registration.* Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

17 Applicants. *a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be ac-

accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the Department at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Failing in subjects of the pharmacist examination. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects and fails in the fifth subject may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee.

An applicant failing in any subject a second time must be reexamined in all subjects. The applicant that fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Failing in subjects of the druggist examination. An applicant that fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

d Passing in practical pharmacy. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the Department and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

19 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accordance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Wednesday—9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany, toxicology
and posology.

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry.

Thursday — 9 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work and identification of substances.

1.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy.

21 **Questions.** *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

b Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

c Number of questions in the written.

In the written examination there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

d Samples in the practical. In the practical examination 10 samples shall be submitted for identity which shall be Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent—total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per

cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the Department.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary un-rated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and preliminary educational requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another State board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January

1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for admission to the examinations for licensed pharmacist when the applicant affords evidence of having had the experience and the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31 of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 343 of the Regents Revised Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not

permitted to begin their attendance on any session later than November 15th. The Department shall revise the list of matriculates submitted by the pharmacy schools of the State on or before November 15th each year and shall report the result of such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the Public Health Law or by these rules.

Registration of pharmacy schools

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the Public Health Law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see § 27, rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and § 411 Regents Revised Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on

personal inspection by a representative of the Board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy as amended to date:

- (1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000.
- (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed regularly in giving instruction.
- (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica.
- (4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for admission to the pharmacy school.
- (5) Not less than 15 Regents counts (4 Foundation units) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement for matriculation.
- (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation.
- (7) A two-year course of professional instruction shall be afforded.
- (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be 25 weeks.
- (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course.
- (10) A minimum of recitation and labora-

tory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows, and the ratio of the hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 5 to 6.

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7.....	320	430	750
1907-8.....	385	515	900
1908-9.....	430	570	1000
1909-13.....	500	600	1100

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the minimum requirements to be met prior to 6 p. m.). (12) The details for registration shall be complete before recommendation shall be made to the Regents for action. (13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States. (14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more years of professional requirements for such recognition. (15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery or veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination. (16) . Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same

as New York schools. (17) The scholastic requirements for registration shall include at least those required by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. (18) Schools shall be recommended for registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the Department. (19) The degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.) shall be the only degree recognized for the satisfactory completion of the two-year course. (20) The degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist (Ph. C.) shall be conferred only after the satisfactory completion of three years of work of at least 600 hours each. January 1, 1913, the entrance requirements shall be the satisfactory completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent and the degree of Ph. G. (21) January 1, 1913, the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (B.S. in Phar.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of a four year course of not less than 600 hours each. The entrance requirements to this course shall be four years of high school work equivalent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ counts and the degree of Ph. G. (23) The degree of Doctor of Pharmacy (Phar. D.) shall be

conferred only on the satisfactory completion of two years of work after that required for the degree of B.S. in Phar.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the First Assistant Commissioner. The professional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials, and forms will be sent on application (form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional.) Professional schools unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the Department for one or more years of professional training as they meet the requirements for

admission and for professional training required by the Regents standards.

§ 418 Recognition accorded accredited professional schools. Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list, viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case.

Schools of the United States, Canada
and Cuba, registered or accredited
June 1912

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Alabama Poly-
technic Institute (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Auburn; dean, E. R. Miller

Department of pharmacy, Birmingham
Medical College (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; dean,
B. L. Wyman

Department of pharmacy, University
of Alabama (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar
sts.), Mobile; dean, E. D. Bondurant

ARKANSAS

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University of
Arkansas (two-year course, Ph.G.),
1 year

2d & Sherman st., Little Rock; dean,
J. F. Dowdy

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't
University of California (two-year
course), Ph.C.,

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean,
Franklin Theodore Green

College of pharmacy, University of S.
California (two-year course, Ph.C.),
36th st. & Wesley av., Los Angeles;
dean, Laird J. Stabler

Accredited

Department of pharmacy College of
Physicians and Surgeons of San
Francisco (two-year course,
Ph.C.), no application

14th st. (Mission & Valencia sts.)
San Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

School of pharmacy, University of Colo-
rado (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1
year

Boulder; dean, W. P. Harlow

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy, George
Washington University (three-
year course, Phar.D.), no application

808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean,
Henry E. Kalusowski

Pharmaceutic college, Howard University (three-year course, Phar.D.), no application

5th & W st. N. W., Washington; secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Accredited

Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

94½-102½ Edgewood av., Atlanta; president, George F. Payne

Pharmacy Department, University of Georgia (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Athens; dean, Samuel C. Benedict

School of pharmacy, Mercer University (two-year course, Phar.B.), 1 year

Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean, W. F. Gidley

Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president, Hansell Crenshaw

ILLINOIS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Northwestern University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

31 W. Lake st., Chicago; acting dean, Charles W. Patterson

School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course, Ph.G.)

74 E. 12th st., Chicago; secretary, W. B. Day

Accredited

Central States College of Pharmacy,
Loyola University (two-year course,
Ph.G.), 1 year
1360 Fulton st., Chicago; dean, R. H.
Phillips

INDIANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Purdue Univer-
sity (two-year course), Ph.C.

La Fayette; director, Charles B.
Jordan

School of pharmacy, University of Notre
Dame (two-year course), Ph.G.

Notre Dame; dean, Robert L. Green

School of pharmacy, Valparaiso Uni-
versity (two-year course), Ph.G.
prior to Jan. 1, 1913.

Valparaiso; dean, George D. Tim-
mons

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.), no application

Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

Tri-State College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

Angola; dean, C. C. Sherrard

IOWA

Registered

College of pharmacy, State University of
Iowa (two-year course), Ph.G.

Iowa City; dean, Wilber J. Teeters

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Highland Park College of Pharmacy
(two-year course), Ph.G.

Des Moines; acting dean, E. O. Kagy

KANSAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Kansas (two-year course), Ph.C.

Mt Oread, Lawrence; dean, Lucius E.
Sayre

KENTUCKY

Accredited

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phar.D.), no application

1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean,
Gordon L. Curry

LOUISIANA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Tulane Uni-
versity of Louisiana (two-year
course), Ph.C.

Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean,
Isadore Dyer

Accredited

College of pharmacy, New Orleans
University (two-year course), Ph.G.
1 year

Canal & Robertson st., New Orleans;
dean, R. T. Fuller

New Orleans College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1602-6 St Charles av., New Orleans;
dean, Philip Asher

MAINE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course), Ph.C.
Orono; dean, Harold S. Boardman

MARYLAND

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University
of Maryland (two-year course,
Phar.D.)
Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore;
dean, Charles Caspari jr

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
(two-year course), Phar.D.
St Botolph & Garrison st., Boston;
dean, Theodore J. Bradley

MICHIGAN

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of
Michigan (two-year course), Ph.C.
Ann Arbor; dean, Julius O. Schlott-
terbeck

MINNESOTA

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Minnesota (two-year course),
Phar. B.

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University av. (11th to 18th sts. S. E.),
Minneapolis; dean, Frederick J.
Wulling

MISSISSIPPI

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University of
Mississippi (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application
University P. O.; dean, Henry M.
Faser

MISSOURI

Registered

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.)
2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean,
Henry M. Whelpley

Accredited

Kansas City College of Pharmacy
and Natural Sciences (two-year
course, Ph.G.), no application
712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City;
secretary, J. T. Mitchell
School of Phar., National U of Arts and
Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.), in
process of reorganization
St Louis; dean, George M. Heath

MONTANA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Montana State
College of Agriculture and Mechanic
Arts (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1
year
Bozeman; professor, Charles E. Mollet

NEBRASKA

Registered

School of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Lincoln; director, Rufus A. Lyman

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Creighton University (two-year course, Ph.G.) 1 year
1410 Davenport st., Omaha; dean,
William P. Whelan

NEW JERSEY

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University of the State of New Jersey (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application
96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean,
Herman J. Lohmann

New Jersey College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
509-11 High st., Newark; dean,
Philemon E. Hommell

NEW YORK

Registered

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't of Union University (two-year course), Ph.G.
43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, Willis G. Tucker

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-year course), Ph.G.
265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn; dean, William C. Anderson

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Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University
of Buffalo (two-year course),
Phar.B.; Ph.G.

24 High st., Buffalo; dean, Willis G.
Gregory

College of Pharmacy of City of New
York, Department Columbia Uni-
versity (two-year course), Ph.G.

115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean,
Henry H. Rusby

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant
College (two-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president, Howard S.
Bliss

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Fordham Univer-
sity (three-year course, Phar.B.),
no application

Fordham; dean, James J. Walsh

NORTH CAROLINA 1

Accredited

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw
University (three-year course), no
application

Raleigh; dean, John B. Watson

School of pharmacy, University of North
Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V.
Howell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota
Agricultural College (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

Fargo; dean, E. F. Ladd

OHIO

Registered

Cleveland School of Pharmacy, dep't
Western Reserve University (two-
year course), Ph.G.

1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean,
N. A. Dubois

College of pharmacy, Ohio State Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.C.)

N. High st., Columbus; dean, George
B. Kauffman

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern
University (two-year course, Ph.G.),
1 year

Ada; dean, D. C. Mohler

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Phar.B.), no application

614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
dean, Julius H. Eichberg

Department of pharmacy, Starling
Ohio Medical College (two-year
course, Ph.G.), no application

Park st. & Buttles av., Columbus;
dean, Harry R. Burbacher

Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo
University (two-year course), no
application

Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean, W.
McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, State University
of Oklahoma (two-year course,
Ph.C.), no application

Norman; acting dean, Edwin DeBarr

OREGON

Accredited

Course in pharmacy, Oregon Agricul-
tural College (four-year course,
B.S. in Phar.), 1 year

Corvallis; Prof. C. M. McKellips

School of Pharmacy, North Pacific Col-
lege (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1
year

E. 6th & Oregon st., Portland; direc-
tor, Frank C. Peam

PENNSYLVANIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chi-
rurgical College (two-year course),
Ph.G.

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadel-
phia; dean, Julius W. Sturmer

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy
(three-year course, Phar.D.), until
Jan. 1, 1913

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean,
Joseph P. Remington

Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, depart-
ment of University of Pittsburgh
(two-year course), Ph.G.

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburgh; dean,
Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple
University (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application

18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia;
dean, John R. Minehart

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of
Santo Tomás de Manila (four-year
course, Ph.L.), no application

Manila; dean, D. Joaquin Garrido

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (three-year
course, Ph. G.), no application

242-44 N. Main st., Providence; dean,
Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Medical College
of the State of South Carolina
(two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

165 Rutledge av., Charleston; dean,
Robert Wilson jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, South Da-
kota State College of Agriculture &
Mechanic Arts (two-year course),
Ph.G.

Brookings, Prof. Bower T. Whitehead

TENNESSEE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Vanderbilt
University (two-year course), Ph.C.
Nashville; dean, J. T. McGill

Accredited

College of Pharmacy, University of Ten-
nessee (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1
year

879 Madison av., Memphis; chairman
faculty, William Krauss

Meharry Pharmaceutical College, Wal-
den University (three-year course,
Ph.C.), 1 year

1118 First av. S., Nashville; dean,
G. W. Hubbard

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, University of Texas (two-year course), Ph.G.

Avenue B (8th & 10th sts.) Galveston;
dean, William S. Carter

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Department Southern Methodist University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. C. O. Laney

School of pharmacy, Baylor University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

720 College av., Dallas; dean, E. G. Eberle

School of pharmacy, Fort Worth School of Medicine, Texas Christian University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

5th & Calhoun st., Fort Worth; dean, W. R. Thompson

VIRGINIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University College of Medicine (two-year course), Ph.G.

Clay & 12th st., Richmond; dean, Roshier W. Miller

Accredited

Virginia School of Pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Marshall & College st., Richmond;
chairman of faculty, Frank M. Read

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WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of Washington (two-year course), Ph.C.

15th av. N. E., & E. 40th st., Seattle; dean, Charles W. Johnson

Department of pharmacy, State College of Washington (two-year course), Ph.G.

Pullman; head of dep't, George H. Watt

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of Wisconsin (two-year course), Ph.G.

Madison; director, E. Kremers

Department of pharmacy, Marquette University (two-year course), Ph.G.

9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean, R. E. W. Sommer

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg; principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto;
dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Montreal College of Pharmacy (two-year course), no application
163 Ontario st., W., Montreal; president, David Watson

CUBA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Havana University
(4 groups, Phar.D.), 1 year
Dean, Gabriel Casuso y Roque

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding foreign schools will be given by the Education Department on application.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. No law.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—rules of the board allow acceptance of time spent at

school; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registration without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the secretary of the board, annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner of a specified equivalent; (2) three years' experience; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, if satisfactory, will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates this courtesy; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) five years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually and with the clerk of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination;

(4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, S. L. Bresler, Denver.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have time spent in such schools counted as experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, J. A. Leverty, Bridgeport.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Norman C. Downs, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for graduation from approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmacy, S. L. Hilton, 1033 22d st. N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) None; (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination—a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may

be accepted in lieu of examination—registration is granted to licentiates of the State Medical Board and to all active members of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. W. Ramsaur, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, C. D. Jordan, Monticello.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. M. Starrh, Shoshone.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the board require examination equal to eighth grade work of public schools; (2) four years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—two years' allowance for attendance on approved school—or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a four-year course in an approved school—service in a pharmacy where prescriptions are compounded not to exceed two years may be accepted as an equivalent for the same time of attendance on school—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt from the above requirements; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. H. Fogas, Mt Vernon.

Iowa. (1) None; (2) four years' practice under registered pharmacist, or graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C. Ph. F.; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission annually; (5) secretary State Commission

of Pharmacy, Edward J. Moore, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, W. E. Sherriff, Ellsworth.

Kentucky. (1) Satisfactory examination in the English language to be prescribed by the board; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination—the board may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the board quadrennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Fred A. Earhart, 3100 Chippewa st., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of

medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank T. Crane, Machias.

Maryland. (1) None; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ephraim Bacon, Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, Peter J. McCormick, Cambridge.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutic work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, John J. Campbell, Pigeon.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathematics, composition and grammar; (2) four years' practical experience — two years' if a graduate of school requiring 12 months' laboratory work; (3) examination — the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4)

with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward A. Tupper, Minneapolis.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt; (4) with the clerk of the county of residence; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, L. H. Wilkinson, Greenwood.

Missouri. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary of Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, C. E. Zinn, 300 W. Eighth st., Kansas City.

Montana. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions or graduation from an approved school with two years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Sidney J. Coffee, Missoula.

Nebraska. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Herbert Lock, Central City.

Nevada. (1) Grammar school education; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the United States; (4) with the board and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, R. L. Prouty, Tonopah.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the Secretary of State; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, Albert S. Wetherell, Exeter.

New Jersey. (1) Not prescribed; (2) four years' apprenticeship — two years spent in a school may be deducted from this time; (3) examination; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination — graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B

of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination—proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, B. Ruppe, Albuquerque.

New York. (1) Not less than 15 Regents academic counts or the equivalent, one year of a registered secondary school course; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States and a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, one year may be deducted for attendance on reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—time spent in an approved school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience—subsequent to January 1, 1913, three years' experience and at least one year of work in an approved school—subsequent to January 1, 1915, two years' experience and a diploma from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—graduates of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, M. Nile Ford, Delphos.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compound-

ing physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school with four years' experience, or from the pharmaceutic department of the University of Oklahoma and one year's experience or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. C. Burton, Stroud.

Oregon. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school with two years' practical experience; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a certificate of registration from another state board which is an active member of the N. A. B. P.; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Oregon Board of Pharmacy, Frank C. Pozzi, Portland.

Pennsylvania. (1) Rules of the board require one year in a standard high school or the equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) None; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable school

or four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, E. M. Chervenka, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, Rafael Del Valle Saviaa, San Juan.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of pharmacists annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, James E. Brennan, Pawtucket.

South Carolina. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require evidence of three years' apprenticeship; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require three years' high school work; (2) three years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricultural Col-

lege pharmacy course with one year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) Rules of the board require grammar school education; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) "Sufficient preliminary general education"; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—actual attendance at a reputable school not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent; (2) five years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a li-

cense from another board having an equal standard; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience—actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. F. Davis, Barre.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a recognized school; (3) examination—a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. A. Miller, Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—subsequent to July 1, 1913, evidence of one year's attendance on a recognized school of pharmacy—subsequent to July 1, 1914, graduation from an

approved school with at least a two years' course; (3) examination or diploma from an approved school or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, James Lee, Seattle.

West Virginia. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination—the board may exchange with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the Commission; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward Williams, Madison.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores

where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, C. B. Gunnell, Evanston.

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Handbook
II

Higher Education

PHARMACY

LAW, RULES AND INFORMATION

June 1913

This handbook is printed annually at the close of the legislative session.

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University of the State of New York

Regents of the University

With years when terms expire

1917	ST CLAIR McKELWAY	M.A. LL.D.	
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			Vice Chancellor Palmyra
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Visual Instruction,	ALFRED W. ABRAMS	Ph.B.
Vocational Schools,	ARTHUR D. DEAN	D.Sc.

State Board of Pharmacy 1913

With years when terms expire

1914	JOHN HURLEY	Little Falls
1914	J. LEON LASCOFF, <i>Vice President</i> Lexington av. and 83d st. . .	New York
1914	JOHN R. WALL, 50 W. 12th st. .	New York
1915	ALFRED B. HUESTED, <i>President</i> , . .	Albany
1915	WAYNE B. BISSELL, 500 S. Salina st.	Syracuse
1915	WILLIS G. GREGORY, 319 Main st.	Buffalo
1916	THOMAS F. RAYMOW, 553 Coney Island av.	Brooklyn
1916	GEORGE C. DIEKMAN, 115 W. 68th st.	New York
1916	BYRON M. HYDE, 202 Main st. .	Rochester
	<i>Secretary</i> , WARREN L. BRADT, Education Building, Albany	

COMMITTEES

On Violations

Albany — John Hurley, Alfred B. Huested, John R. Wall

Buffalo — Wayne B. Bissell, Byron M. Hyde, Willis G. Gregory

New York — Thomas F. Raymow, George C. Diekman, J. Leon Lascoff

On Questions

Warren L. Bradt, Alfred B. Huested

Syllabus

Dean Willis G. Gregory M.D., representing the New York State Board; Dean Henry H. Rusby M.D., representing the New York State schools; Assistant Commissioner Augustus S. Downing LL.D., representing the Education Department

Pharmacy Council 1913

The deans of the New York State schools.

The Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education is in charge of universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, of the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and the relations and chartering of institutions.

All correspondence relating to the issuance of pharmacy student certificates and admission to examinations for druggists and pharmacists should be addressed to Mr Harlan H. Horner, Chief of Examinations Division, Albany, N. Y.

All correspondence relating to violations of the pharmacy law, the registration of stores, etc. should be addressed to Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, State Board of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.

PHARMACY

Public health law, ch. 45 of the consolidated laws. Became a law June 8, 1910

Article 11 Pharmacy

[As amended to 1913]

- § 230 Definitions
- § 231 State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses
- § 232 Powers and duties of the board; records; employees
- § 233 Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules
- § 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores
- § 235 Apprentices and employees
- § 236 Working hours and sleeping apartments
- § 237 Adulterating; misbranding and substituting
- § 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions
- § 239 Construction of article; temporary permits
- § 240 Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties
- § 240-a Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations
- § 241 Schedules A, B and C

§ 230 Definitions. As used in this article:

1 *Association* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

2 *Board* when not otherwise limited, means the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

3 *Chemicals* when not otherwise limited, means the chemical materials of medicine.

4 *Council* means the New York State Pharmaceutical Council with a secretary and at least one representative from each school of the State appointed by the Regents for a period of five years.

5 *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; *Department*, the Education Department of the State of New York; *University*, the University of the State of New York; *Regents*, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as provided by the Education Law.

6 *Drugs*, where not otherwise limited, means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicine. *Crude drugs* means drugs that have not been changed by manufacture except by desiccation or comminution.

7 *Examiner* means a member of the State Board of Pharmacy.

8 *Formulary* means the latest edition of the National Formulary.

9 *Medicines*, where not otherwise limited, means a drug or preparation of drugs in suitable form for use as a curative or remedial substance.

10 *Pharmacy*, where not otherwise limited, means the place registered by the board in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

11 *Pharmacology* is the science that treats of drugs and medicines; their nature, preparation, administration and effect.

12 *Pharmacopoeia*, when not otherwise limited, means the latest edition of the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*.

13 *Physician* means a practitioner of medicine as defined by article 8 of this chapter; *dentist* means a practitioner of dentistry as defined by article 9, and *veterinarian*, means a practitioner of veterinary medicine as defined by article 10.

14 *Poisons* where not otherwise limited, means any drug, chemical, medicine or preparation liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

15 *Rules*, where not otherwise limited, means the rules of the board approved by the Regents.

16 *School* means any college or school of pharmacy, or the department of pharmacy of a university, whatever the corporate title, registered by the Regents as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated.

17 *Secretary* means the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

18 *Syllabus* means the latest edition of the syllabus adopted by the board.

§ 231 **State Board of Pharmacy; appointments; nominations; examiners; secretary; expenses.** The State Board of Pharmacy in office when this section takes effect shall remain in office until August 1, 1910. On and after that date such board shall consist of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. At the annual meeting of the association held in 1910 there shall be 25 licensed pharmacists nominated by ballot whose names shall be submitted to the Regents, immediately thereafter.

Appointments. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint nine persons, who shall constitute

the Board of Pharmacy, whose term of office shall begin on August 1, 1910, three of whom shall hold office for a term of one year, three for a term of two years and three for a term of three years. The successors of the members, whose terms of office have expired, shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. A vacancy in the office of any member, caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled by the Regents for the unexpired term of such member.

Nominations. Thereafter, at each annual meeting of the association, nine licensed pharmacists shall be nominated by ballot, whose names shall be submitted to the Regents in writing under the seal of the association by the president and secretary thereof, promptly after the adjournment of such meeting. From the number thus submitted or from the other licensed pharmacists of the State the Regents may appoint three persons to succeed the members whose terms of office expire on the following July 31st.

Examiners. No person shall be appointed as an examiner unless he is a licensed pharmacist, and has legally prac-

tised as such for at least ten years in this State. Each of the candidates shall present proof of such qualifications to the Regents. The Regents may remove any examiner for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. Each examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Regents, and before beginning his term of office shall take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. The board or any committee thereof may employ counsel, may compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board shall make such rules approved by the Regents not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary for the proper performance of its duty, but no rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended, or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Secretary. The secretary shall be a licensed pharmacist who has legally practised as a pharmacist for at least ten years in this State. He shall be ap-

pointed by the Regents, shall hold office during their pleasure and shall receive an annual salary of \$3000, payable from the moneys received under this article. He shall be the executive officer of the board and shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the rules. The secretary in office when this article takes effect shall continue in office until his successor has been appointed as above provided.

Expenses. All fees, fines, penalties and other moneys derived from the operation of this article shall be paid into the State treasury and the Legislature shall annually appropriate for the Department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this article. All funds in the custody of the State Board of Pharmacy when this act takes effect shall be immediately turned over to the Department and shall be available for the payment of all proper expenses of the board, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature as above provided. When such appropriation is so made the unexpended balance of the funds so turned over to the Department shall be paid into

the State treasury, to be expended as in the case of other moneys derived from the operation of this article.

§ 232 **Powers and duties of the board; records; employees.** Prior to October 1st the board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall have power:

a To regulate the practice of pharmacology.

b To regulate the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

c To regulate the employment of apprentices and employees in pharmacies.

d To regulate the working hours and sleeping apartments of employees in pharmacies.

e To regulate and control the character and standard of drugs and medicines com-

pounded and dispensed in the State, to employ inspectors and chemists, to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulas, standards and tests of the pharmacopoeia and formulary.

f To regulate the retailing of poisons and to adopt schedules.

g To issue temporary permits limited to definite areas.

h To investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, to conduct hearings in respect thereto when, in its discretion, it appears to be necessary, and to bring the same to the notice of the Attorney General.

Records. It shall be the duty of the board in its rooms provided by the Regents to preserve a record of all licenses and certificates which shall be open to public inspection and shall have in all legal proceedings the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of lands. It shall render annually to the Regents and the association a report of all its proceedings during the preceding year.

Books, records, papers and properties of the State Board of Pharmacy and of each branch thereof abolished by this act shall on or before August 10, 1910, be transferred to the State Board of Pharmacy, organized under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act and shall be preserved by the board.

Employees. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees of the State Board of Pharmacy in office when this act takes effect shall be transferred to the Department. The rules of the board, made as hereinbefore provided, shall specify the number of clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees, necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. The clerks, stenographers, inspectors and employees transferred to the Department as above provided, or hereafter employed, shall be subject to the same rules as to appointment and service as the other employees of the Department.

§ 233 **Licenses; certificates; examinations; rules.** Satisfactory evidence verified by oath shall be required by the Regents of all candidates for admission to the examinations.

Pharmacist. They shall admit to the examination for pharmacist any candidate that pays a fee of \$10 and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Had prior to beginning the first year of study in the school 15 counts or the equivalent.

4 Has studied pharmacology as outlined in the syllabus not less than two years in a school.

5 Has either received the diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree from a school, or a license conferring the full right to practise pharmacology in some foreign country registered as meeting the minimum requirements of this article. The diploma of graduate in pharmacy or equivalent degree shall not be conferred on any one that did not file with the school at matriculation the pharmacy student certificate required above.

6 Has had four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist.

Druggist. They shall admit to the examination for druggist any candidate that pays a fee of \$5 and

1 Is more than 18 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has the preliminary and professional education required by the rules.

4 Has had three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which experience within five years of the date of application must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

Apprentice. They shall admit to the examination for apprentice any candidate that pays a fee of \$1 and

1 Is more than 15 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has begun an apprenticeship for the term of practical experience required by this article.

Storekeeper. They shall admit to the examination for storekeeper any candidate that pays a fee of \$3 annually and

1 Is more than 21 years of age.

2 Is of good moral character.

3 Has had experience in dealing in drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons.

Examinations. The board shall submit to the Regents as required suitable questions for thorough examination in pharmacology, both written and practical, as outlined in the syllabus.

From these questions the secretary shall prepare question papers in accordance with the rules which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates. Examinations for license shall be given in at least three convenient places in the State and at least four times annually in accordance with the rules. The practical examinations shall be conducted by the examiners, the written by the Regents. On receiving from the board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him a license to practise according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the Regents under seal and shall be signed by the Commissioner, each examiner and by the secretary. Every certificate shall be issued by the board subject to rule and shall be signed by the secretary. Applications examined and licensed by other state exam-

ining boards registered by the Regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article may without further examination, on payment of \$25 to the Regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a Regents license after examination.

Before any license or certificate is issued it shall be numbered and properly recorded, and its number shall be noted in the license or certificate. The Regents on the recommendation of the board may revoke a license or annul a certificate, for cause.

Rules. The rules of the board and of the Regents affecting examination, registration and administration continue in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

The board shall make rules subject to the approval of the Regents:

1 For the examination, certification and registration of apprentices and storekeepers.

2 For the surrendering of licenses, issued prior to January 1, 1901.

3 For the acceptance of licenses from other licensing boards issued prior to January 1905, in lieu of a diploma.

4 For the accomplishment of the trusts reposed in them by this article and by any other law of the State.

All licenses and certificates of examination, issued to licensees by former boards of pharmacy, shall be in full force and effect in perpetuity for the section of the State for which they were issued, and all certificates of registration issued during 1910 shall be valid until January 1, 1911.

§ 234 Pharmacies; drug stores; stores. Except as prescribed in this article, it shall not be lawful for any person to practise as a pharmacist, druggist, apprentice or storekeeper, or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons within this State. Every place in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons are retailed, or dispensed, or compounded, shall be a pharmacy, a drug store, or a store; shall be

under the personal supervision of a pharmacist, a druggist, or a storekeeper and shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules.

Pharmacies. It shall be lawful for a pharmacist in conformity with the rules, to take, use and exhibit the titles pharmacist and registered pharmacy and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding, or sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, but he shall have personal supervision of not more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Drug stores. It shall be lawful for a druggist in conformity with the rules to take, use, and exhibit the titles druggist and registered drug store, and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on for himself or for another the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons anywhere within the State, in a place of not more than 1000 inhabitants, but he shall have charge of not more than one drug store at the same time. He may be

employed for the purpose of dispensing or retailing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons in a registered pharmacy under the management and personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; he may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist, except in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Temporary permits. In places and villages of 1000 inhabitants or less that do not have within three miles a pharmacy or drug store,

1 Physicians may compound medicines, fill prescriptions and sell poisons labeled as required by this article.

2 Storekeepers may in accord with the rules sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package.

Stores. It shall be lawful for the storekeeper in conformity with the rules to take, use and exhibit the titles certified storekeeper and registered store and to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year in a village or place of the State with less than 1000 inhabitants that has no pharmacy or drug store within three miles of it.

Every person practising as a pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his license conspicuously in his place of business. The proprietor of every pharmacy, drug store or store shall annually in the month of January report under oath to the board any facts required by the board, shall pay the registration fee of \$2 and shall receive a certificate of registration that must be conspicuously displayed at all times in the pharmacy, drug store or store with all licenses. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy, drug store or store shall cause the name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the building and this sign shall

be presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or store. The proprietor that opens a pharmacy, drug store or store subsequent to the month of January shall, within 30 days of opening, make this report, pay the fee and display the certificate and the sign. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail pharmacy, drug store or store is responsible for the strength, quality and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article.

§ 235 Apprentices and employees.

Apprentices may be employed, in accordance with the requirements of this article and the rules, in registered pharmacies and drug stores and may receive instruction in the practice of pharmacology. Apprentices may prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions, may sell or furnish medicines or poisons in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist who must be either the proprietor or in the actual employ of the proprietor. The proprietor as principal shall be equally liable for violations of this article by his apprentices or his unlicensed employees.

Other unlicensed assistants may be employed in registered pharmacies and drug stores for other purposes than the practice of pharmacology and the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

§ 236 **Working hours and sleeping apartments.** No apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours a week. Nothing in this section prohibits working six hours overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 132 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one full day off in two consecutive weeks. No proprietor of any pharmacy or drug store shall require any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

§ 237 **Adulterating, misbranding and substituting.** A drug is adulterated in any of the following cases:

1 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* it differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

2 When sold under or by a name recognized in the *Formulary* the strength, quality or purity or percentage of the alkaloid or alkaloids or other potent ingredient or ingredients differs from the standard determined by the test or formula given.

3 When sold under or by a name not recognized in or according to a formula not given in the *Pharmacopoeia* or *Formulary* that is found in some other standard work on pharmacology recognized by the board, it differs in strength, quality or purity from the strength, quality or purity required, or the formula prescribed in the standard work. Provided, however, that all drugs sold by wholesalers when not sold to a consumer shall be in accordance with the provisions of the national food and drug act of June 30, 1906.

4 When sold as a homeopathic drug it differs from the strength, quality or purity established by the test or formula given in the latest edition of the *Homeo-*

pathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States
or the *American Homeopathic Pharma-*
copoeia.

5 Its strength, quality or purity differs from the professed standard of strength, quality or purity under which it is sold.

6 It contains methyl or wood alcohol when intended for use as a medicine except when sold as a veterinary liniment for external use only and so labeled.

Misbranding and substituting. A drug is misbranded if

1 The package bears any statement, design or device that is false or misleading in any particular regarding its contents, regarding the state, territory or county in which it is manufactured or produced.

2 It is an imitation or is offered for sale under the name of another substance.

3 The original contents of the package have been removed in whole or in part and other contents added.

4 The package fails to bear a statement of the percentage contained therein by volume of alcohol and by quantity or proportion of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate,

acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of these substances.

5 The package containing a homeopathic drug fails to state that fact.

These statements shall be made in type easily read, conspicuously displayed and described by their common or English names. Alcohol used as a solvent, preservative or for any other purpose is contained in the drug within the meaning of this article. Nothing in this paragraph applies to the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines on the written prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian, which prescription shall be kept on file by the pharmacist or druggist. Nor does it apply to unadulterated drugs recognized in the *Pharmacopoeia* and the *Formulary* and the *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* sold under the names by which they are recognized therein, and not sold under a proprietary name, trade name or trade mark. All adulterated, misbranded or substituted drugs are forfeited to the board for destruction.

§ 238 Poison schedules; register; opium and other prescriptions. It is unlawful for any person to sell at retail

or to furnish any of the poisons of schedules A and B without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label with the name of the article and the word poison distinctly shown and with the name and place of business of the seller all printed in red ink together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters.

Wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals or poisons shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel and outer inclosure of any original package containing any of the articles of schedule A a suitable label or brand in red ink with the word poison upon it.

Register. Every person who disposes of or sells at retail or furnishes any poisons included in schedule A shall before delivering the same enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and the quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser. The poison register must be always open for inspection

by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of the poisons of schedule A or B until he has satisfied himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions.

The board shall add to any of the schedules from time to time as such action becomes necessary for the protection of the public. Schedules A, B and C shall remain in force till amended by the rules.

Prescriptions of opium, morphine and chloral. No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall refill more than once prescriptions containing opium or morphine or preparations of either of them or chloral, in which the dose of opium shall exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, or of morphine $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain, or of chloral 10 grains, except upon the written order of a physician.

§ 239 Construction of article; temporary permits. This article shall not ap-

ply to the practice of a physician that is not the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store, or that is not in the employ of such a proprietor. Except as to the quality of drugs dispensed it shall not prevent physicians from supplying their patients with such articles as the physician deems proper. This article shall not be construed as precluding the ownership of a pharmacy or drug store by an unlicensed person, firm or corporation provided such pharmacy or drug store be conducted in accordance with the provisions of said article. Except as to the labeling of poison and to adulterating, misbranding and substituting, it shall not apply

1 To the sale of drugs, medicines, chemicals, prescriptions or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser.

2 To the sale of paris green, white helibore and other poisons for destroying insects.

3 To the sale of any substance for use in the arts.

4 To the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

5 To the sale by merchants of the articles in schedule C.

§ 240 **Revocation of license; misdemeanors; violations and penalties.** No license or certificate shall be granted to any applicant guilty of felony or gross immorality, or that is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practise pharmacology. Any license or certificate obtained by misrepresentation or fraud or that is held by any one unfit or incompetent from negligence, habits or other cause may be revoked after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. The wilful and repeated violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules is sufficient cause for the revocation of a license or certificate. The license or certificate revoked shall on formal notice be delivered immediately to the board.

Misdemeanors. It is a misdemeanor for

1 Any person to procure or to attempt to procure a license or certificate for himself or for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representations.

2 Any pharmacist to permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners in his pharmacy by any unlicensed person or persons, except in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist.

3 Any unlicensed person to prepare or to dispense a medical prescription or physician's prescription, or to dispense or to sell at retail poisons or medicines except under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist whose license is displayed in the pharmacy or drug store.

4 Any unlicensed person to open or to conduct or to have charge of, or to supervise any pharmacy, drug store or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions or poisons.

5 Any person to fraudulently represent himself to be licensed.

6 Any person to intentionally prevent or knowingly refuse to permit any examiner or inspector to enter a pharmacy, drug store or store for the purpose of lawful inspection.

7 Any person whose license or certificate has been revoked, to refuse to deliver the certificate or license.

8 Any person to omit his name from the sign and any holder of a license or certificate to fail to display the same.

9 Any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to require more than 70 working hours a week in other arrangement than that permitted by section 236; and for any proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store to violate the provisions of the same section in regard to sleeping apartments.

10 Any person to adulterate, misbrand or substitute any drug knowing or intending that it shall be used, or sells, offers for sale or causes to be sold any adulterated, misbranded or substituted drug.

11 Any person to violate any of the provisions of this article in relation to the wholesaling, retailing or dispensing of drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons for which violations no other punishment is imposed.

Violations and penalties. Any person that violates any of the provisions of this article who is not criminally prosecuted,

as for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$50 for every such violation, which may be paid to the board or sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the Attorney General.

A person accused of violation of any of the provisions of this article relating to adulterating, misbranding or substitution shall not be prosecuted or convicted or suffer any of the penalties, fines or forfeitures for such violation, if he establishes upon the hearing or trial that the drug or drugs alleged to be adulterated, misbranded or substituted were purchased by him under a guaranty of the manufacturer or seller to the effect that said drug or drugs were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article and proves that he has not adulterated, misbranded or substituted the same. A guaranty in order to be a defense to a prosecution or to prevent conviction or to afford protection must state that the drug or drugs to which it refers are not adulterated, misbranded or substituted within the meaning of the pro-

visions of the statute of New York State and must state also the full name and place of business of the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber or other person from whom the drug or drugs were purchased. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this article the word "person" shall import both the plural and singular and shall include corporations, companies, partnerships, societies and associations, and the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by any corporation or association within the scope of his authority or employment shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission or failure of the corporation or association as well as that of the officer, agent or other person; and that in case of violation of the provisions of this article by a partnership, association or corporation, every member of the partnership or association and the directors and general officers of the corporation and the general manager of the partnership, association or corporation, shall be individually liable and any action, prosecution or proceeding authorized by this article may be brought against any

or all of such persons. When any prosecution under this article or under section 1142, section 80, section 81, section 82, section 1742, section 1743, section 1745, section 1746, section 1747, section 1748, section 1749 and section 1760 of the penal law and any amendment thereto is made on the complaint of the board, any fines collected shall be paid into the State treasury as provided by this article.

§ 240-a **Proof required in prosecuting for certain violations.** In an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any person for violating any provision of this article relating to retailing or dispensing drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons, or to misbranding or substituting, it shall be necessary to prove at the trial or hearing that at the time and place of the taking of any sample of drugs, chemicals, medicines or poisons to be analyzed, the person taking the same divided it into two substantially equal parts, hermetically or otherwise effectively and completely sealed, delivered one such sealed part to the pharmacist, druggist or storekeeper from whose premises such sample was taken and delivered the other part so

sealed to the chemist designated by the State Board of Pharmacy; and the facts herein required to be proven shall be alleged in the complaint or information by which such action or proceeding was begun.

§ 241 **Schedules A, B and C.** These schedules remain in force until revised by the board and approved by the Regents.

Schedule A. Arsenic, atropine, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide, chloral hydrate, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, oil of bitter almond containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than 2 grains of opium to the ounce.

Schedule B Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of savin, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharmaceutical preparations, arsenical solutions, carbolic acid, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, white precipitate, strophanthus, methyl or wood alcohol, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, white hellebore, or any drug, chem-

ical or preparation which, according to the *Pharmacopoeia* and *Formulary* and *Homeopathic Pharmacopoeias*, is destructive to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less.

Schedule C. Ammonia water, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, essence of peppermint, essence of wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essences or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda, epsom salt, rochelle salt, sulphur, cod liver oil, vaseline, petroleum jellies, oil of origanum, oil of spike, flaxseed, rock candy, butter color, malt extract, extract of beef, beef, iron and wine, extract of witch hazel, quinine pills, cathartic pills, seidlitz powders, bay rum, perfumes, toilet water, turmeric, talcum powder, composition powder, porous plasters, court plasters, copperas, alum, gum arabic, lithia water.

§ 3 This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the State Board of Pharmacy, as the same was constituted prior to the taking effect of such act, but such actions or proceedings shall be prose-

cuted or defended to a final conclusion, in the same manner, by the State Board of Pharmacy constituted as herein provided, or by the officer having jurisdiction in respect thereto. The provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to affect or impair any act done, or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act or any part thereof takes effect, under or by virtue of the law amended by such act, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

§ 4 Section 318 of such chapter is hereby repealed.

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Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York

Admission to the practice of pharmacology in the State of New York may be granted by the Regents to four classes of persons:

1 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as pharmacist.

2 By the issuance of a license to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as druggist.

3 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as apprentice.

4 By the issuance of a certificate to a candidate who satisfies all the requirements for admission to and who passes the licensing examination as storekeeper.

I Licensing of pharmacists

All applicants for a license to practise pharmacy upon examination must meet (a) the preliminary requirement; (b) the

professional requirement; (c) the licensing examination.

(a) **Preliminary requirement.** The preliminary requirement determines admission to registered schools of pharmacy. The official evidence of the completion of the preliminary requirement is called the pharmacy student certificate which may be secured upon evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved New York State secondary school or the equivalent. Forms will be furnished applicants by the University. The equivalents are (1) 15 counts in Regents examinations at a minimum standing of 75 per cent; (2) an academic diploma on Regents examinations in the schools; (3) evidence of the successful completion of a year's work in an approved college; (4) evidence of the successful completion of work in another state or in a foreign country, equivalent to the completion of a one-year course in an approved New York State secondary school; (5) evidence from a professional school of the completion of work recognized as the equivalent of one or more years of work in an approved secondary school. Under this

head allowance is made for graduation from registered schools of theology, law, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine.

Special examination in English. All applicants for a pharmacy student certificate upon credentials from foreign countries other than those in which English is the language of the people, all or any part of which are earned or issued in said foreign countries, must pass a special examination in English. No counts are granted in the special English examination.

Completion of the preliminary requirement. The pharmacy student certificate or its equivalent must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which the student enters upon his course.

(b) Professional requirement. The professional requirement consists of

(1) Two years' study of pharmacology in a school of pharmacy registered by the Regents as maintaining at the time satisfactory standards and graduation with the degree of Ph.G. or equivalent from a registered school.

(2) Four years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States under the personal supervision of a pharmacist and within five years of the date of the application.

The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the four years' experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

Comity of action in the transfer of students from one professional school to another. The Regents do not consider a course in a pharmacy school satisfactory within the meaning of the pharmacy law, section 230, item 16, if more than two conditions, one major of 100 hours and one minor of 50 hours, are allowed students for promotion from one year's class to the next.

After January 1, 1913, a student failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more

than one junior subject shall, before becoming eligible for admission to another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of entrance.

(c) **Licensing examinations.** A candidate for admission to the pharmacist licensing examination must pay a fee of \$10, submit satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he (1) is more than 21 years of age; (2) is of good moral character; and (3) has met the preliminary and the professional requirements as set forth above.

Examinations. The examinations are conducted by the Regents of the University and answer papers are read and marked by the board which knows the candidate only by number. The subjects of these examinations are (1) materia medica and botany; (2) toxicology and posology; (3) pharmaceutical chemistry; (4) practical pharmacy; (5) theoretical pharmacy.

Passing mark. A candidate in these examinations must have a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per

cent in any one subject. A candidate who obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects but does not fall below 60 per cent in the fifth, may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee. If he fails in one subject a second time, he must be reexamined in all subjects. An applicant who fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee. An applicant who obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

*Schedule of examinations for license to practise
pharmacology from 1911 to 1915*

YEAR	1911	1912	1913
Winter	Feb. 1-2	Jan. 31-Feb. 1	Jan. 29-30
Spring	May 24-25	May 15-16	May 21-22
Summer	June 28-29	June 26-27	June 25-26
Autumn	Sept. 27-28	Sept. 18-19	Sept. 24-25

YEAR	1914	1915
Winter	Jan. 28-29	Jan. 27-28
Spring	May 20-21	May 26-27
Summer	June 24-25	June 30-July 1
Autumn	Sept. 23-24	Oct. 6-7

Places

New York, Albany, Buffalo. Each candidate is notified as to the exact place.

Daily program

Morning

Afternoon

9.15

1.15

Wednesday

Materia medica
and botany

Pharmaceutical chem-
istry

Toxicology and
posology

Thursday

9.00

1.15

Practical pharmacy Theoretical pharmacy

II Licensing of druggists

A candidate may be licensed as a druggist who

a Pays a fee of \$5.

b Submits evidence that he is more than 18 years of age and of good moral character.

c Presents evidence of three years' experience in a registered pharmacy, one of which must have been within five years of the date of his application, in a pharmacy of the United States, under the per-

sonal supervision of a pharmacist or druggist. The actual time spent in a registered pharmacy school may be applied toward the required experience. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

d Passes the examination.

The examination for druggist is given at the same places, on the same dates and in the same topics as the examination for pharmacist [*See* pages 44-45].

Passing mark. A candidate in the druggist examination must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no subject less than 60 per cent. A candidate who fails in one or more subjects must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without the payment of an additional fee.

Rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy

1 Officers, their powers and duties.

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice president and the secretary.

a President and vice president. These officers shall be elected by ballot for the academic year. In case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the president to perform any duties of his office, the vice president shall perform such duties. The president may call meetings at such time and place as in his judgment the work of the board may demand; he shall call special meetings on the request in writing of three members of the board; at the annual meeting he shall appoint the standing committees, and he shall appoint such other committees as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the law and of the rules.

b Secretary. The secretary shall discharge the duties imposed on him by law, by rules and by the board; shall file with the Department a surety company bond in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3-000), the expense thereof becoming a

proper expense pursuant to article XI of the public health law; shall prepare the annual report for transmission to the Regents by the first of October; shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the board; shall be ex officio chairman of the question committee; shall conduct the official correspondence of the examiners.

2 Quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the board and two members shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the violations committee.

3 Per diems. Each examiner shall receive \$10 for each day's service in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this article and shall be entitled to all necessary expenses.

4 Committees. At the annual meeting the president shall appoint the following committees:

a Violations committee. Three committees of three members each — for Albany, for Buffalo and for New York — shall be appointed to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article; to conduct hearings in respect thereto, and, when necessary, to bring the same to the atten-

tion of the Attorney General. Meetings of such committees, when necessity exists, shall be held the first Wednesday of each month at the call of the secretary.

b Questions committee. The questions committee shall consist of the secretary and one examiner whose duty it shall be to edit the examination questions submitted by the examiners.

Other committees shall be appointed by the president at such times and for any purpose that may be found necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of the law.

5 Correspondence. All official correspondence received by examiners shall be referred to the secretary for reply.

6 Gratuities. No employee of the board shall be permitted to receive any money or other gratuities from pharmacists, druggists or certified storekeepers for any services rendered.

Requirements for a pharmacy, drug store and store

7 Pharmacopoeia and formulary. *a* Every pharmacy and drug store shall own and have on file at all times the eighth de-

cennial revision of the *Pharmacopoeia* and the latest edition of the *National Formulary*, and no registration certificate shall be issued a pharmacy or drug store till it complies with this rule.

b Minimum equipment of utensils. Every registered pharmacy and drug store is required to have the following minimum equipment of utensils: One (1) base scale capable of weighing one grain or less; one (1) set of accurate troy weights from 1 grain to 2 drams; one (1) set of metric weights from 50 milligrams to 20 grams; a set of glass graduated measures, two or more in number capable of measuring from 10 minims to 16 fluid ounces; a set of glass graduated measures from 5 cubic centimeters to 500 cubic centimeters.

8 Removal of store. When the proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or store has taken out a store registration certificate and subsequently moves the store to another locality, he may have the change in location certified upon the face of the certificate without the payment of another fee.

9 Signs upon stores. The surname alone is not sufficient; either the full name

of the proprietor or the initials of the proprietor's given names prefacing his surname shall be placed upon the exterior of the premises where the pharmacy, drug store or store is located.

10 Relief clerks. A relief clerk must deposit his license with the secretary while using a card license.

11 Temporary absence construed. "Temporary absence" provided for by section 234 of article XI of the public health law is construed as not permitting a licensed druggist to be in personal charge of a registered pharmacy for a period of more than eight hours in each twenty-four.

Licenses and certificates

12 Signatures. Licenses must be signed in india ink.

13 Exchange of licenses. Any person that holds a license as a pharmacist granted by any legally constituted board of this State previous to the first day of January 1901 may apply to the board, surrender his license, pay a fee of \$5, and receive a license to practise as a pharmacist anywhere within this State.

14 Substitute or duplicate licenses.

Substitute or duplicate licenses may be issued to persons in good standing whose licenses have been lost or destroyed, whether they have been licensed by the present board or by one of the former boards, on the payment of the fee of \$5. Legal evidence of the loss or destruction of the license must accompany the application for the substitute or duplicate license.

15 Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

a Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store shall be \$5; \$3 for the certificate of permit and \$2 for the registration of the store.

b Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: laudanum, carbolic acid, tincture iodine, tincture aconite and tincture belladonna.

c Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited.

16 Apprentices. *a Registration.* Every person that shall enter a pharmacy or drug store with the intention of becoming a pharmacist or druggist shall report to the secretary within three months thereof such facts as the board may require for registration.

b Experience. Affidavits of experience to be accepted for admission to examination must show a minimum of 50 hours a week in a registered pharmacy or drug store. Half time experience may be credited to a registered apprentice while employed in a pharmacy or drug store and in attendance on a school other than a school of pharmacy.

17 Applicants. *a Admission of.* Applications for examinations shall be accompanied by the fee and must be filed with the Examinations Division of the University at least 10 days prior to the examination.

b Failing in subjects of the pharmacist examination. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in four subjects and

fails in the fifth subject may be reexamined in that subject within six months without payment of an additional fee.

An applicant failing in any subject a second time must be reexamined in all subjects. The applicant that fails in more than one subject must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

c Failing in subjects of the druggist examination. An applicant that fails in one or more subjects in the examination for licensed druggist must be reexamined in all subjects and may take a subsequent examination within six months without payment of an additional fee.

d Passing in practical pharmacy. An applicant that obtains 75 per cent or over in practical pharmacy need not be reexamined in that subject except for cause.

18 Examiners. *a Number present; assistants.* At least two examiners shall be present at the practical examination of the candidates. Examiners may appoint one or more licensed pharmacists to act as assistants if it shall be necessary.

b Report ratings. Examiners shall make their reports of ratings in duplicate and send one copy to the University and one to the secretary of the board.

c Minimum rating. Papers should be rated by the examiners at the minimum rate of twenty a day from the date of receipt.

10 Time and place. The examinations shall be held four times a year in accordance with the Regents Rules, at Albany, Buffalo and New York.

20 Program. The examinations for pharmacist and druggist shall occur on the Wednesday and Thursday of the week in which the other professional examinations are held.

Wednesday—9.15 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Materia medica, botany, toxicology
and posology.

1.15 p. m.

Pharmaceutical chemistry.

Thursday — 9 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.

Practical pharmacy including manufacturing, tests, prescription work
and identification of substances.

1.15 p. m.

Theoretical pharmacy.

21 **Questions.** *a Purposes of the pharmacist examination.* The examination for licensed pharmacist shall include questions for determining the ability of the candidate to select and preserve the quality of drugs handled by him, as well as for testing the thoroughness of his knowledge of the business in all its branches.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

b Purpose of the druggist examination. The examination for licensed druggist shall have for its object to determine whether the candidate has a reasonable knowledge of pharmacy, dispensing, compounding of drugs and the detection of incompatibilities and overdoses.

The candidate must attain a general average of 75 per cent with no less than 60 per cent in any one subject.

c Number of questions in the written. In the written examination there shall be 15 questions of 10 credits each in each paper, 10 of which must be answered as specified on the paper.

d Samples in the practical. In the practical examination 10 samples shall be

submitted for identity which shall be Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary origin, 5 of which shall be crude drugs and 5 shall be galenicals or chemicals.

22 Practical examinations. *a For licensed pharmacist.* These shall consist of the manufacture of two galenicals; the dispensing of three prescriptions, and two tests for identity or impurity. The values in this examination shall be, official title 10 per cent; common name 20 per cent; prescriptions 30 per cent; manufacturing 20 per cent; tests 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

b For licensed druggist. These shall consist of the identification of four crude drugs; four galenicals or chemicals; the manufacturing of two galenicals and the preparation of two prescriptions. The values in this examination shall be, official title 16 per cent; common name 24 per cent; manufacturing galenicals 40 per cent; prescriptions 20 per cent — total 100 per cent.

23 Candidates. *a Identity.* The names of candidates shall not appear on answer papers. Candidates shall be identified by numbers on file in the University.

b Answer papers. An answer paper bearing the candidate's name or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity to the examiner must be forwarded to the secretary unrated. He shall thereupon send such answer paper to one of the other examiners for rating, making sure that no evidence of the candidate's identity remains on the paper.

24 School experience in lieu of store. A full pharmacy course in any school of pharmacy registered by the Regents shall be accepted as the equivalent of the same amount of store experience.

Professional and preliminary educational requirements

25 Licenses. The license of another state board of pharmacy registered by the Regents, that was issued prior to January 1, 1905, may be accepted in lieu of the pharmacy student certificate and diploma from a registered school of pharmacy for admission to the examinations for licensed pharmacist when the applicant affords evidence of having had the experience and

the other qualifications required under the present law and rules. State boards of pharmacy registered by the Regents as meeting the provisions of this rule: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee.

26 Preliminary education. The pharmacy student certificate issued by the Regents, or its equivalent, must be filed with the executive officer of the pharmacy school not later than December 31st of the year in which he enters on his first course, but students unable to meet the English essential for qualifying certificates prescribed by section 365 of the Regents Rules may pass the same before entering on the second year of the course. Students in course for a degree are not permitted to begin their attendance on any session later than November 15th. The University shall revise the list of matriculates submitted by the pharmacy schools of the State on or before November 15th each year and shall report the result of

such revision to the deans on or before January 1st following.

27 Professional education. The rules adopted by the Regents and the board for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy under the amended law of 1905 remain in force unless specifically repealed by article XI of the public health law or by these rules.

Registration of pharmacy schools

The rules adopted by the Regents and the Board of Pharmacy for the inspection and registration of schools of pharmacy not specifically repealed by the public health law or by the rules of the board and of the Regents (see section 27, rules of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and section 411 of Regents Rules) are as follows:

In the registration of schools of pharmacy two principles shall be observed.

The pharmacy schools and students of the State of New York shall not be discriminated against by the registration of pharmacy schools without the State.

The principles and rules developed in the registration of the medical schools of

the State are to govern any cases not specifically provided for in the following minimum qualifications.

The State Board of Pharmacy at the Niagara Falls meeting agreed with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties to require at least the scholastic requirements exacted by that association and to recommend registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the board.

Minimum requirements for the registration of schools of pharmacy as amended to date:

§ 411 **Requirements.** A school of pharmacy may be registered as maintaining a proper educational standard and legally incorporated, if it meets the following conditions:

(1) The value of apparatus and equipment shall be at least \$5000. (2) Not less than three professors shall be employed regularly in giving instruction. (3) Practical work shall be required in not less than three laboratory courses including chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica. (4) 17 years shall be the minimum age for admission to the pharmacy school. (5) Not

less than 15 Regents counts (4 Foundation units) or the educational equivalent shall be the scholastic requirement for matriculation. (6) Satisfactory evidence of good moral character shall be required for graduation. (7) A two-year course of professional instruction shall be afforded. (8) The minimum course of instruction for any one year shall be 25 weeks. (9) At least two months must intervene between the close of the first year and the opening of the second year of the course. (10) A minimum of recitation and laboratory hours shall be required of pharmacy schools as follows, and the ratio of the hours in recitation to the hours in the laboratory must not be less than 5 to 6.

SESSION	Recitation	Laboratory	Total
1906-7.....	320	430	750
1907-8.....	385	515	900
1908-9.....	430	570	1000
1909-13.....	500	600	1100
1913-14.....	600	600	1200

(11) Only such schools shall be registered as maintain day sessions (the minimum requirements to be met prior to 6 p. m.). (12) The details for registration shall be complete before recommendation

shall be made to the Regents for action. (13) Foreign schools accorded recognition shall meet the same requirements as the schools of the United States. (14) Pharmacy schools shall be accredited as they meet one or more years of professional requirements for such recognition. (15) No time allowance shall be accorded the diplomas of doctors of medicine, dental surgery or veterinary medicine in lieu of professional requirements for admission to the pharmacy licensing examination. (16) Schools without the State may be required to furnish lists of matriculates the same as New York schools. (17) The scholastic requirements for registration shall include at least those required by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. (18) Schools shall be recommended for registration only on personal inspection by a representative of the Department. (19) The degree of graduate in pharmacy (Ph. G.) shall be the only degree recognized for the satisfactory completion of the two-year course. (20) The degree of pharmaceutical chemist (Ph.C.) shall be conferred only after the satisfactory completion of three years of work of at least

600 hours each. January 1, 1913, the entrance requirements shall be the satisfactory completion of four years of high school work or its equivalent and the degree of Ph. G. (21) January 1, 1913, the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy (B.S. in Phar.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 600 hours each. The entrance requirements to this course shall be four years of high school work equivalent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ units and the degree of Ph. G. (22) The degree of master of pharmacy (Phar. M.) shall be conferred only upon students entering after January 1, 1913 on requirements lower than the successful completion of four years of high school work. Applicants for this degree shall have completed the course leading to the degree of Ph. G. and one year's additional work in pharmacy of not less than 600 hours. (23) The degree of doctor of pharmacy (Phar. D.) shall be conferred only on the satisfactory completion of two years of work after that required for the degree of B.S. in Phar. (24) After January 1, 1913, a student

failing in a majority of his junior subjects shall not be admitted to the senior class until he has repeated his junior course in resident study. A student failing in more than one junior subject shall before becoming eligible to admission to another school, qualify for the senior class at the school in which he failed. A student to be eligible for admission to final examinations shall attend at least 90 per cent of all exercises from the date of entrance.

Schools of pharmacy are registered by the Regents on formal application only and a form will be mailed on application to the Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education. The professional education requirement and the general preliminary education requirement of the institution must be considered by him fully equivalent to the requirements established by the statute.

The degree of Ph. G. or equivalent degree from a registered institution does not meet the educational requirements for admission to the licensing examination. Evidence of preliminary education as well as evidence of the required attendance at registered schools of pharmacy are essentials, and forms will be sent on application

(form E for the evidence of the preliminary education and pharmacy forms 1 and 2 for the professional.) Institutions unable to meet the standards required by the Regents for registration in full shall be accredited by the University for one or more years as they meet the requirements for admission and for graduation set by the Regents standards.

§ 405 **Recognition accorded accredited professional schools.** Professional schools registered by the Regents shall give the work of accredited institutions no higher recognition than that accorded such institutions in the Department's accredited list, viz: (1) the successful completion of a four-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for three years shall be accorded three years' recognition only; (2) the successful completion of a three-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for two years shall be accorded two years' recognition only; (3) the successful completion of a two-year course in a professional school accredited by the Department for one year shall be accorded one year's recognition only.

A registered school may refuse to accord an accredited institution the recognition given it by the Department but it may not give it any higher recognition.

The degree from a registered school only may be recognized for entering the licensing examination.

The following list, arranged by states, contains the names of institutions registered by the Regents or accredited by the Department; the amount of credit that will be allowed for graduation from each institution not formally registered is given in years in each case.

**Schools of the United States, Canada
and Cuba, registered or accredited
July 1913**

Alphabetically arranged by states and countries

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Auburn; dean, E. R. Miller

Department of pharmacy, Birmingham Medical College (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Av. F & 20th st., Birmingham; professor in charge, A. R. Bliss

Department of pharmacy, University of Alabama (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

St Anthony st. (Lawrence & Cedar st.), Mobile; dean, E. D. Bondurant

ARKANSAS

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University of Arkansas (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

2d & Sherman st., Little Rock; dean, Morgan Smith

Closed Sept. 1913

CALIFORNIA

Registered

California College of Pharmacy, dep't University of California (two-year course)

Parnassus av., San Francisco; dean, Franklin Theodore Green

College of pharmacy, University of S. California (two-year course)

35th pl. & University av., Los Angeles; dean, Laird J. Stabler

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco (two-year course, Ph.C.), no application

14th st. (Mission & Valencia st.) San Francisco; dean, J. H. Flint

COLORADO

Accredited

School of pharmacy, University of Colorado (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

Boulder; dean, Homer C. Washburn

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Accredited

National College of Pharmacy, George Washington University (three-year course, Phar.D.), no application
808 I st. N. W., Washington; dean, Henry E. Kalusowski

Pharmaceutic college, Howard University (three-year course, Phar.D.), no application

5th & W st. N. W., Washington; secretary, W. C. McNeill

GEORGIA

Accredited

Atlanta College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

253 (?) Courtland st., Atlanta; president, George F. Payne

Pharmacy department, University of Georgia (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Athens; dean, Samuel C. Benedict

School of pharmacy, Mercer University (two-year course, Phar.B.), 1 year

Wiggs Science Hall, Macon; dean, C. A. Struby

Southern College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

93 Luckie st., Atlanta; president, R. C. Hood

ILLINOIS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Northwestern University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

2431 Dearborn st., Chicago; dean, John H. Long

School of pharmacy, University of Illinois (two-year course, Ph.G.)

74 E. 12th st., Chicago; secretary, W. B. Day

Accredited

Central States College of Pharmacy, Loyola University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Hayes av. & Sheridan rd., Chicago; dean, R. H. Phillips

INDIANA

Registered

School of pharmacy, Purdue University (four-year course, B.S. in phar.)

La Fayette; director, Charles B. Jordan

School of pharmacy, University of Notre Dame (two-year course Ph. G.)

Notre Dame; dean, Robert L. Green

School of pharmacy, Valparaiso University (two-year course Ph. G.)

Valparaiso; dean, George D. Timmons

Accredited

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

Indianapolis; dean, A. F. Haller

Tri-State College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

Angola; dean, C. C. Sherrard

IOWA*Registered*

College of pharmacy, State University of Iowa (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Iowa City; dean, Wilber J. Teeters

Highland Park College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Des Moines; acting dean, E. O. Kagy

KANSAS*Registered*

School of pharmacy, University of Kansas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Mt Oread, Lawrence; dean, Lucius E. Sayre

KENTUCKY*Accredited*

Louisville College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.D.), no application

1st & Chestnut st., Louisville; dean, Gordon L. Curry

LOUISIANA*Registered*

New Orleans College of Pharmacy, Loyola University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

1602-6 St Charles av., New Orleans; dean, Philip Asher

School of pharmacy, Tulane University
of Louisiana (two-year course,
Ph.G.)

Tulane Campus, New Orleans; dean,
Isadore Dyer

Accredited

College of pharmacy, New Orleans
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
1 year

Canal & Robertson st., New Orleans;
dean, R. T. Fuller

MAINE

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University of
Maine (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1
year

Orono; professor in charge, W. F.
Jackson

MARYLAND

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University
of Maryland (two-year course)

Lombard & Greene st., Baltimore;
dean, Charles Caspari, jr

MASSACHUSETTS

Registered

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.)

St Botolph & Garrison st., Boston;
dean, Theodore J. Bradley

MICHIGAN*Registered*

School of pharmacy, University of Michigan (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Ann Arbor; acting dean, A. B. Stevens

MINNESOTA*Registered*

College of pharmacy, University of Minnesota (two-year course, Ph.G.)
University campus, S.E., Minneapolis;
dean, Frederick J. Wulling

MISSISSIPPI*Registered*

Department of pharmacy, University of Mississippi (two-year course, Ph.G.)
University P. O.; dean, Henry M. Faser

MISSOURI*Registered*

St Louis College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.)
2108-10 Locust st., St Louis; dean,
Henry M. Whelpley

Accredited

Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application
712-14 Wyandotte st., Kansas City;
secretary, M. M. Whitney

School of phar., National U of Arts and
Sciences (two-year course, Ph.G.)
St Louis; dean, George M. Heath

MONTANA

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, Montana State
College of Agriculture and Mechanic
Arts (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1
year
Bozeman; dean, Charles E. Mollet

NEBRASKA

Registered

College of pharmacy, Creighton Univer-
sity (two-year course, Ph.G.)
1410 Davenport st., Omaha; dean,
William P. Whelan
School of pharmacy, University of Ne-
braska (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Lincoln; director, Rufus A. Lyman

NEW JERSEY

Accredited

Department of pharmacy, University
of the State of New Jersey (two-
year course, Ph.G.) 1 year (grad-
uates 1913-14 only that meet general
preliminary education requirement.)
96 Summit av., Jersey City; dean,
Joseph Koppel

New Jersey College of Pharmacy
(two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
509-11 High st., Newark; dean,
Philemon E. Hommell

NEW YORK

Registered

Albany College of Pharmacy, dep't of
Union University (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

43-45 Eagle st., Albany; dean, Willis
G. Tucker

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy (two-
year course, Ph.G.)

265-71 Nostrand av., Brooklyn;
dean, William C. Anderson

Buffalo College of Pharmacy, University
of Buffalo (two-year course, Ph.G.)

24 High st., Buffalo; dean, Willis G.
Gregory

College of Pharmacy of City of New
York, Department Columbia Uni-
versity (two-year course, Ph.G.)

115-19 W. 68th st., New York; dean,
Henry H. Rusby

School of pharmacy, Fordham Univer-
sity (three-year course, Ph. G.)

Fordham; dean, William P. Healy

School of pharmacy, Syrian Protestant
College (two-year course, Phar.M.)

Beirut, Syria; president, Howard S.
Bliss

NORTH CAROLINA

Accredited

Leonard School of Pharmacy, Shaw
University (three-year course), no
application

Raleigh; dean, John B. Watson
School of pharmacy, University of North
Carolina (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application

Chapel Hill; dean, Edward V.
Howell

NORTH DAKOTA

Registered

School of pharmacy, North Dakota
Agricultural College (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

Fargo; dean, E. F. Ladd

OHIO

Registered

Cleveland School of Pharmacy, dep't
Western Reserve University (two-
year course, Ph.G.)

1353 Central av., Cleveland; dean,
T. Bernard Tanner

College of pharmacy, Ohio Northern
University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
Ada; president, Albert E. Smith

College of pharmacy, Ohio State Uni-
versity (two-year course)
Columbus; dean, George B. Kauffman

Accredited

- Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Phar.B.), no application
614-18 W. Court st., Cincinnati;
dean, Julius H. Eichberg
- Department of pharmacy, Starling
Ohio Medical College (two-year
course, Ph.G.), no application
Park st. & Buttles av., Columbus;
dean, Harry R. Burbacher
- Toledo College of Pharmacy, Toledo
University (two-year course, Ph.G.),
no application
Page & Cherry st., Toledo; dean, W.
McK. Reed

OKLAHOMA

Accredited

- School of pharmacy, State University
of Oklahoma (two-year course,
Ph.C.), no application
Norman; acting dean, Edwin DeBarr

OREGON

Registered

- School of pharmacy, North Pacific Col-
lege (two-year course, Ph.G.)
E. 6th & Oregon st., Portland; secre-
tary, Frank C. Pearn

Accredited

- Course in pharmacy, Oregon Agricul-
tural College (four-year course,
B.S. in Phar.), 1 year
Corvallis; Prof. C. M. McKellips

PENNSYLVANIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Medico-Chirurgical College (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Cherry st. (17th & 18th), Philadelphia; dean, Julius W. Sturmer

Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, department of University of Pittsburgh (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Bluff & Pride st., Pittsburgh; dean, Julius A. Koch

Accredited

Pharmaceutical department, Temple University (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application

18th & Buttonwood st., Philadelphia; dean, John R. Minehart

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (three-year course, P.D.), no application, 1 year

145 N. 10th st., Philadelphia; dean, Joseph P. Remington

PHILIPPINES

Accredited

Pharmaceutical faculty, University of Santo Tomás de Manila (four-year course, Ph.L.), no application

Manila; dean, D. Joaquin Garrido

PORTO RICO

Accredited

College of Pharmacy (course, one and one-half years), no application

San Juan; director, Rafael del Valle Sárraga

RHODE ISLAND

Accredited

Rhode Island College of Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (three-year
course, Ph. G.), no application
242-44 N. Main st., Providence; dean,
Edwin E. Calder

SOUTH CAROLINA

Accredited

College of pharmacy, Medical College
of the State of South Carolina
(two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
165 Rutledge av., Charleston; dean,
Robert Wilson jr

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, South Da-
kota State College of Agriculture &
Mechanic Arts (two-year course,
Ph.G.)
Brookings; Prof. Bower T. Whitehead

TENNESSEE

Registered

Department of pharmacy, Vanderbilt
University (two-year course)
Nashville; dean, J. T. McGill
School of pharmacy, University of Ten-
nessee (two-year course, Ph.G.)
879 Madison av., Memphis; dean, Her-
bert T. Brooks

Accredited

Meharry Pharmaceutical College, Walden University (three-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year

1118 First av. S., Nashville; dean, G. W. Hubbard

TEXAS

Registered

School of pharmacy, Baylor University (two-year course, Ph.G.)

720 College av., Dallas; dean, E. G. Eberle

School of pharmacy, University of Texas (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Avenue B (9th & 10th st.) Galveston; dean, William S. Carter

• *Accredited*

College of pharmacy, Department Southern Methodist University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

1420 Hall st., Dallas; Prof. Jacob Schrodtt

School of pharmacy, Texas Christian University (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year

5th & Calhoun st., Fort Worth; dean, R. H. Needham

VIRGINIA

Registered

Department of pharmacy, University College of Medicine (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Clay & 12th st., Richmond; dean,
Koshier W. Miller

United 1913 with Virginia School of Pharmacy.

School of pharmacy, Medical College of
Virginia (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Clay & 12th st., Richmond; chairman
of faculty, Albert Bolenbaugh

Accredited

Virginia School of Pharmacy, Medical
College of Virginia (two-year
course, Ph.G.), 1 year

Marshall & College st., Richmond;
chairman of faculty, Frank M. Reade

United 1913 with department of pharmacy, Univer-
sity College of Medicine.

WASHINGTON

Registered

College of pharmacy, University of
Washington (two-year course)

15th av. N. E., & E. 40th st., Seattle;
dean, Charles W. Johnson

Department of pharmacy, State Col-
lege of Washington (two-year
course, Ph.G.)

Pullman; head of dep't, George H.
Watt

WISCONSIN

Registered

Course in pharmacy, University of
Wisconsin (two-year course, Ph.G.)

Madison; director, E. Kremers

Department of pharmacy, Marquette University (two-year course, Ph.G.)
9th & Wells st., Milwaukee; dean,
R. E. W. Sommer

CANADA

MANITOBA

Accredited

Manitoba College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.C.), 1 year
422 Notre Dame av., Winnipeg;
principal, H. E. Bletcher

ONTARIO

Accredited

Ontario College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), 1 year
St James sq., Gerrard st., Toronto;
dean, Charles F. Heebner

QUEBEC

Accredited

Montreal College of Pharmacy (two-year course, Ph.G.), no application
163 Ontario st. W., Montreal; president, David Watson

CUBA

Accredited

School of pharmacy, Havana University
(four-year course, Phar.D.), 1 year
Dean, Gabriel Casuso y Roque

OTHER FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Information regarding foreign schools will be given by the Department on application.

Synopsis

This study is made for those that would see at a glance the statutory requirements for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. There are four distinct lines of statutory requirements traced in this study: (1) preliminary education; (2) professional training; (3) licensing test; and (4) registry. These four items with (5) the title of the executive officer and of the administrative board are given uniformly in this synopsis. If there is no statutory requirement the word *none* covers the item.

Alabama. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduation from a recognized school may be accepted in lieu of two years' experience; (3) examination—the certificate of another board having an equal standard and affording similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward P. Galt, Selma.

Alaska. (1) None; (2) graduation from an approved school or five years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, William Britt, Juneau.

Arizona. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—rules of the board allow acceptance of time spent at school; (3) examination—rules of the board allow registration without examination of pharmacists who are registered with another active board of the N. A. B. Ph.; (4) with the secretary of the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, Arthur G. Hulett, Phoenix.

Arkansas. (1) Rules of the board require a certificate of proficiency in spelling, grammar and arithmetic from the county examiner or a specified equivalent; (2) four years' experience; (3) examination or graduation with Ph.G. degree from a school requiring three years' practical experience before granting a diploma—a certified copy of the rating of another state board, if satisfactory, will be accepted for registration if such board reciprocates this courtesy; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. A. Gibson, Little Rock.

California. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) five years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded and registration as licentiate or assistant in same jurisdiction; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually and with the clerk

of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Louis Zeh, San Francisco.

Colorado. (1) Grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, S. L. Bresler, Denver.

Connecticut. (1) None; (2) five years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—graduates of reputable schools may have time spent in such schools counted as experience; (3) examination; (4) with the commissioners annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, J. A. Leverty, Bridgeport.

Cuba. (1) Graduation from Univ. of Havana or the equivalent; (2) graduation from four-year pharmacy course, in the Univ. of Havana or if qualifying at another institution, biennial examination in pharmacy at Univ. of Havana; (3) examination; (4) with the secretary of the Board of Health; (5) secretary Board of Health, Havana, Dr Frederico Escoto, Havana.

Delaware. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) graduation from a reputable school together with two years' practice as an assistant pharmacist, or four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist;

(3) examination; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. O. Bosley, Wilmington.

District of Columbia. (1) None; (2) four years' experience under a licensed pharmacist—one year's allowance for graduation from approved school; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmacy, S. L. Hilton, 1033 22d st. N. W., Washington.

Florida. (1) None; (2) four years' practical work—time spent in pharmacy school credited as such; (3) examination—a license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination—registration is granted to licentiates of the State Medical Board; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. W. Ramsaur, Palatka.

Georgia. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a drug store under a licensed pharmacist or graduation from a school of medicine or pharmacy; (3) examination or license from the recognized board of another state; (4) with the ordinary of the county of residence; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, C. D. Jordan, Monticello.

Hawaii. (1) None; (2) four years' experience or diploma from a reputable

school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the treasurer of the territory; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, A. J. Gignoux, Honolulu.

Idaho. (1) Satisfactory evidence of preliminary education; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—time spent in a reputable school, not to exceed two years, may be deducted; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. M. Starrh, Twin Fall.

Illinois. (1) Rules of the board require examination equal to eighth grade work of public schools; (2) four years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—two years' allowance for attendance on approved school—or medical license from State Board of Health; (3) examination, or at the discretion of the board, license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. C. Dodds, Springfield.

Indiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded

—time spent in school may be accepted as experience; (3) examination or certificate of another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Burton Cassaday, West Terre Haute.

Iowa. (1) None; (2) four years' practice under registered pharmacist, or graduation from a school meeting the requirements of the A. C. Ph. F.; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission annually; (5) secretary State Commission of Pharmacy, Harry E. Eaton, State House, Des Moines.

Kansas. (1) At least one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, W. E. Sheriff, Ellsworth.

Kentucky. (1) Satisfactory examination in the English language to be prescribed by the board; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding prescriptions; (3) examination—the board may exchange certificates of registration with other states having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5)

secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Louisiana. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or certificate of registration by another state board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this board; (4) with the board quadrennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward H. Walsdorf, 700 Peters av., New Orleans.

Maine. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded or graduation from a regularly incorporated school of medicine or pharmacy and one year's experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Commissioners of Pharmacy, Frank T. Crane, Machias.

Maryland. (1) None; (2) four years' continuous active experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ephraim Bacon, Baltimore.

Massachusetts. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, Peter J. McCormick, Cambridge.

Michigan. (1) Completion of the 10th grade work in the public schools or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in pharmaceutic work; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. T. Boden, Bay City.

Minnesota. (1) Rules of the board require examination in spelling, mathematics, composition and grammar; (2) four years' practical experience—two years' if a graduate of school requiring 12 months' laboratory work; (3) examination—the board may grant registration to licentiates of other states; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Edward A. Tupper, Minneapolis.

Mississippi. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require four years' practical experience; (3) examination—regularly licensed practising physicians are exempt; (4) with the clerk of the county of residence; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, W. W. Ellis, Fayette.

Missouri. (1) one year of high school; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience in a retail drug store where prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from a school requiring four years' practical experience

prior to granting a diploma; (4) with the board; (5) secretary of Board of Pharmacy for State of Missouri, C. E. Zinn, 300 W. Ninth st., Kansas City.

Montana. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions or graduation from an approved school with two years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, F. Scheuber, Livingstone.

Nebraska. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, D. J. Killen, Beatrice.

Nevada. (1) Fundamentals of a high school education; (2) five years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, a diploma from an approved school or license from an approved board of the United States; (4) with the board annually and with the recorder of the county of practice; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. M. Taber, Elko.

New Hampshire. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience in a retail drug store; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another board having equal requirements and granting like privileges to licentiates of this

board; (4) with the Secretary of State; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry, Herbert E. Rice, Nashua.

New Jersey. (1) Not prescribed; (2) four years' apprenticeship — two years spent in a school may be deducted from this time; (3) examination; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton.

New Mexico. (1) One year's high school attendance; (2) three years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination — graduates of schools recognized by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as belonging to class A or class B of their classification or licensees of another state board with a standing in examination of not less than 75 per cent may be registered without examination — proof of 20 years' actual practice shall also be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary Territorial Board of Pharmacy, Major B. Ruppe, Albuquerque.

New York. (1) Not less than 15 Regents academic counts or the equivalent, one year of a registered secondary school course; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist one year of which must have been in a pharmacy of the United States and

a diploma from a registered school—the board may in its discretion accept in lieu of a diploma a certificate issued prior to January 1905 from another board having equal requirements; (3) examination; (4) pharmacies must be registered annually—individual registration is not required; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Warren L. Bradt, Albany.

North Carolina. (1) None; (2) three years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist, one year may be deducted for attendance on reputable school; (3) examination or, at the discretion of the board, license from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, F. W. Hancock, Oxford.

North Dakota. (1) High school entrance examination; (2) subsequent to January 1, 1913, three years' experience and at least one year of work in an approved school—subsequent to January 1, 1915, two years' experience and a diploma from an approved school; (3) examination or certificate of registration from another state or foreign country having equal requirements and according equal recognition to licentiates of this state; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

Ohio. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions—graduates of approved schools may deduct time spent in such schools from clerkship; (3) examination or license from another state board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board triennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, M. Nile Ford, Columbus.

Oklahoma. (1) Rules of the board require graduation from an Oklahoma high school or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions; (3) examination, or graduation from an approved school with four years' experience, or from the pharmaceutic department of the University of Oklahoma and one year's experience or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, J. C. Burton, Stroud.

Oregon. (1) None; (2) four years' experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist or evidence of registration and good standing with another state board; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Frank H. Caldwell, Portland.

Pennsylvania. (1) Rules of the board require one year in a standard high school or the equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and retailing drugs and a diploma from a reputable school; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport.

Philippines. (1) None; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded and graduation from a reputable school or four years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the Director of Sanitation; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Raphael Lopez, Manila.

Porto Rico. (1) Proof of high school graduation in Latin grammar, universal geography, United States history, arithmetic and elements of algebra, English language, physics and geometry; (2) diploma from reputable school; (3) examination or diploma and license from another board; (4) with the general inspector of health; (5) secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, J. J. Monclova, Rio Piedros.

Rhode Island. (1) None; (2) graduation from a regularly incorporated school authorized by law to confer degrees; (3) examination; (4) with the registrar of

pharmacists annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, James E. Brennan, Pawtucket.

South Carolina. (1) None; (2) rules of the board require evidence of three years' apprenticeship under licensed pharmacist; (3) examination; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Frank M. Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota. (1) Rules of the board require four years' high school work or its equivalent; (2) three years' experience, or diploma from an approved medical school or from the South Dakota Agricultural College pharmacy course with one year's experience, or one year's pharmacy course with two years' experience; (3) examination or certificate from another board having equal requirements; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Tennessee. (1) Rules of the board require grammar school education; (2) rules of the board require four years' experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Ira B. Clark, Nashville.

Texas. (1) "Sufficient preliminary general education"; (2) four years' experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—actual at-

tendance at a reputable school not to exceed two years, may be deducted from required time of experience; (3) examination or license from another board having equal requirements and granting equal privileges; (4) with the board; (5) secretary Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, R. H. Walker, Gonzales.

Utah. (1) Completion of the eighth grade of the public schools or its equivalent; (2) five years' practical experience where prescriptions are compounded under personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (3) examination or at the discretion of the board a license from another board having an equal standard; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Walter H. Dayton, Salt Lake City.

Vermont. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' experience—actual time spent in a recognized school will be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board biennially; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, Mason G. Beebe, Burlington.

Virginia. (1) Completion of a grammar school course or its equivalent; (2) four years' practical experience in a store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded or two years' practical experience with graduation from a

recognized school; (3) examination—a certificate from another board having an equal standard and granting similar recognition to licentiates of this board may be accepted in lieu of examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, T. A. Miller, Richmond.

Washington. (1) Prescribed by the board; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded—subsequent to July 1, 1913, evidence of one year's attendance or a recognized school of pharmacy—subsequent to July 1, 1914, graduation from an approved school with at least a two years' course; (3) examination or diploma from an approved school or, at the discretion of the board, a license from another state board; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, James Lee, Seattle.

West Virginia. (1) None; (2) four years' practical experience under a licensed pharmacist—two years' attendance in a reputable school of pharmacy may be deducted from time of experience; (3) examination—the board may exchange with other states having equal requirements and granting like privileges; (4) with the commission; (5) secretary of the Commission of Pharmacy, Alfred Walker, Sutton.

Wisconsin. (1) Rules of the board require one year of high school or the equivalent; (2) two years' practical experience in a store where medical prescriptions are compounded, with graduation from the Department of Pharmacy of the State University or of another school having equal requirements or five years' practical experience; (3) examination; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary State Board of Pharmacy, E. B. Heimstreet, Palmyra.

Wyoming. (1) Fundamentals of an English education course; (2) three years' practical experience in stores where medical prescriptions are compounded; (3) examination or graduation from an approved school or license from another state board, if deemed proper; (4) with the board annually; (5) secretary of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, R. A. Hopkins, Cheyenne.

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- Chiropractic — Law, Rules and Information
- Dentistry — Law, Rules and Information
- Pharmacy — Law, Rules and Information
- Veterinary Medicine — Law, Rules and Information
- Registration of Nurses — Law, Rules and Information
- Certified Public Accountants — Law, Rules and Information
- Qualifying Certificates
- Organization and Institutions
- Law — Court of Appeals and Regents Rules
- Optometry — Law, Rules and Information
- College Graduate Certificates
- Certified Shorthand Reporters — Law, Rules and Information

